

The Daily Worker Fights
For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

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KELLOGG LETTERS ORDER UPRISING IN MEXICO

Appeal to the Members of the Workers [Communist] Party

STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COMRADES! Our Party has, in the course of its existence, lived thru many trying and difficult moments. But at no time before in our life has our Party faced so complex a combination of severe tests and serious dangers.

All along the whole front, the bourgeoisie and their agents have launched a brutal offensive to crush us. With increasing frequency we find police persecution of our most active field workers.

SUFFER GREAT LOSS.

But just now the heaviest attack launched against us in the vicious campaign of the labor lieutenants of American imperialism to drive out of the unions scores of thousands of the Communists, militants and progressives.

It is at this critical moment of our Party's life that we have suffered our foremost and irreparable loss in the death of our leader, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. How grave a loss the passing of Comrade Ruthenberg to our Party is told by the Executive Committee of the Communist International when it declared:

"At no time since Comrade Ruthenberg raised the Red Flag against the imperialist war and led the way to the formation of the Workers (Communist) Party, has his leadership been more needed than today."

THE PARTY IS STRONG.

Comrades! Heavy tho the attack of our enemies may be, serious tho the loss we sustained may be, yet, our

Party is strong and is well able to meet the situation. Our revolutionary determination will repel the attacks. Our revolutionary unity must make up our loss; our revolutionary propaganda and activities will recruit new fighters for our ranks. The opportunities for Communist work are great and we have pledged ourselves to fight on in the spirit and determination of Comrade Ruthenberg.

First of all, the entire membership, as one, must close our ranks—build the Party. We must now bend our foremost efforts to forget, to throw overboard, all prejudices, all remnants of factionalism, all excuses for friction and hostility which may have been lingering in our ranks as hangovers, as dying remnants from our previous faction fights and inner Party struggles. Petty differences and time-worn suspicions must be cast aside and banished from our midst. More than ever before it is necessary for all members to unify their ranks and give unlimited support to the Central Executive Committee of the Party working in closest harmony with and under the leadership of the Communist International.

DISUNITY IS COSTLY CRIME.

Today, above all, disunity in our ranks or failure to give fullest support to the Central Executive Committee would be a most untimely and costly crime against the Party, against the interests of the whole American working class.

The Central Executive Committee expects and feels (Continued on Page Four)

Judge Says Ford Trial Must Go To Finish

Sapiro Tells Of Close Link Between Himself and State

DETROIT, March 28.—Denying a motion for a mistrial by counsel for Henry Ford, Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond this afternoon allowed Aaron Sapiro to eliminate one-third of his allegations of libel and ordered the million-dollar libel suit to proceed.

Aaron Sapiro, who rose from an orphanage to a throne over American agriculture, took the witness stand this afternoon to explain how Henry Ford's attacks damaged him to the tune of a million dollars.

Stewart Hanley, of Ford's counsel, first filed an objection to the amended complaint and then asked that a mistrial be declared and the jury dismissed if the court accepted Sapiro's amended complaint. Judge Raymond tentatively accepted the amended declaration last week.

Prefer Original Attack.

Hanley declared the Sapiro move, eliminating 54 of his allegations of libel, had changed the whole cause of action. The changes, if allowed, said Hanley, will seriously jeopardize the rights of Henry Ford.

The court first sustained an objection by Ford's counsel to the introduction of a copy of the original demand for retraction sent the Dearborn Independent by Sapiro. Then the court made final the tentative ruling, handed down last week, which allowed Sapiro to amend his declaration of libel and eliminate 54 of the 141 specifications of libel.

"The motion of the defense for a mistrial is denied," the court added.

Ford Knew Stories Denied
Parts of the letter from Walton Pectet to Henry Ford, protesting in the name of a cooperative organized in the Northwest against the Dearborn Independent articles and notifying Ford they were false, were admitted to the record, however.

Sapiro then took the stand, and plunged into his life history.

He told of his father dying, of life in the orphan asylum, of being educated in the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati, and of teaching there for two years. He studied law at Hastings law school in San Francisco.

Hooked Up to State

After a brief venture in law, Sapiro said he became secretary of the state industrial accident commission of California.

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Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Shanghai Chinese Denounce Killings

Wanton Bombardment Of Nanking Slaughtered 2,000, Burned Part Of City

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

SHANGHAI, March 28.—The bombardment of Nanking and the murder of more than 2,000 peaceful Chinese citizens has stirred people here more than any single event since the Shanghai massacre of May, 1925.

Despite the indignation of workers and students here, who have been holding huge protest meetings, revolutionary discipline is strong enough to insure the safety of foreigners who observe the neutrality laws, according to Chiang Kai-Shek, youthful commander-in-chief of the Nationalist troops. Whatever violence has occurred has been due to Shantungese and not Nationalist elements, he said.

Huge masses of workers crowd the streets of the city to protest the Nanking massacre. More than 150,000 attended the monster mass meeting which welcomed Chiang Kai-Shek, to voice their indignation at the bombardment of Nanking. Red banners, in Chinese, Russian and English, read: "We appeal to all the labor unions of the world to help the downfall of imperialism."

In the meantime the question of the new provincial government remains unsettled, pending the ratification of the new constitution by the National Government at Hankow.

Restore Order
The well-disciplined Nationalist troops and the labor unions have succeeded in restoring complete order in (Continued on Page Three)

Calles Has Mail to Ambassador Showing Plot

"Forgery" Is Excuse Given By U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON, March 28.—All Washington is humming with the news that the so-called "mystery notes" exchanged between Secretary Kellogg and the Mexican government related to correspondence in the hands of President Calles now, and which shows that the U. S. state department itself was actively fomenting a clerical revolution in Mexico, financed with money from oil interests, and was prepared to intervene with a huge armed force to support any government friendly to foreign exploitation that might result.

Secretary Kellogg has refused to comment on this story. He does not deny it.

Employees of the state department, and influential publicists, however, have "defended" the state department by releasing a rumor scarcely less damaging to the reputation of the capitalist government of the United States.

More Tampered Mail?

In "explanation" it is charged that the "authentic" letters sent by Kellogg to Ambassador James Sheffield were mysteriously altered en route so as to be orders to the American ambassador to Mexico to take part in reactionary revolt plots, similar to those by which some years ago another American ambassador in Mexico City aided in the military coup d'etat of General Huerta against Madero, an affair which resulted in the murder of President Madero.

Use Excuse Second Time.

This, also, is the second case within a few weeks, in which Kellogg representatives have extricated themselves from an unpleasant situation by pleading that the official U. S. diplomatic mail pouches were opened and forged documents placed therein.

The same plea was made when Lawrence Dennis, American charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, suddenly threatened to make public Kellogg's instructions to place Diaz in power at a time when the United States was still protesting "strict neutrality" in Nicaragua internal affairs.

Newspapers Intervene.

The present situation is further complicated by the fact that it first came to light thru the activities of a New York newspaper man, Geo. Barr Baker, who went to Mexico City on business according to the New York Times and in search of news, and was shown photographs of the damaging documents by President Calles himself. Calles did not say how he got them, but they showed that the Coolidge administration stood ready to wage war on Mexico in secret, thru Mexican hirelings of the stamp of Diaz of Nicaragua, and also was willing to make an open invasion of Mexico at any time thought appropriate. The object was plainly stated in the correspondence as being the control of the country thru a president pliable to American business interests. Many of the documents discussed at great length the oil and mining situation in Mexico.

Embassy Silent.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—Reports from Washington that the state department has been informed of forged documents, which aimed to create a crisis between Mexico and the United States, were received here with great interest.

The United States embassy refused to comment.

Chinese Union Leader Predicts Pekin's Fall And Workers' Republic

CHICAGO, March 28, (FP).—

Ma Chen Jung, head of a union of 300,000 mechanical workers in China and an ardent partisan of the Cantonese nationalist movement, predicts that Pekin will fall to the Nationalists in 3 months.

In a recent interview to The Federated Press in Chicago this Chinese trade unionist declared that after the foreign exploiters have been disposed of the Chinese exploiters will come next.

Andrew Mellon's British Miners Coal Company Fights Union

Cabinet Official Spending Millions to Ruin U. M. W.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon is, thru his coal company, spending millions of dollars to break up the United Mine Workers of America.

The Pittsburgh Coal Co., which Mellon controls, broke its agreement with the miners' union in 1925. Since that time it has been using its accumulated surplus of \$78,000,000 and its unlimited borrowing power to break down all resistance from its workers. It has operated non-union, and offers itself as a leader in a union smashing drive to start April 1, when the contracts in the union fields expire.

No Gratitude To Union.
Mellon, member of Coolidge's cabinet, takes this action although in the election of Coolidge and the placing of his administration in power, John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, played an important part. Lewis has been consistently republican, and has swung many votes to the men who are now making a frontal attack on his union.

In his support of the republicans, Lewis found himself in opposition on another point to John Brophy, his opponent in the last international election in the union. Brophy headed a progressive campaign which demanded along with more militancy on the part of the union, a labor party.

Ordered To Fight.
Just two years ago Secretary of Treasury Mellon and his brother put a dummy president in charge of the company with orders to fight the union. Mellon aimed to sidestep the responsibility for war on organized labor. On April 1, 1925 The Federated Press carried the story that Pittsburgh Coal had locked out its miners. Within a month the company started to operate on the 1917 wage scale. But the first year brought production to only one-sixth of normal while in 1926 it amounted to but one-fourth of the former 20,000,000 tons a year output.

The deficits for 1925 and 1926 would have been considerably larger if the company had not treated as income the money received from the sale of properties which it abandoned when it went non-union. Without these items the losses would have amounted to \$1,917,993 in 1925 and \$2,663,244 in 1926. The company actually lost about 45 cents on each (Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH CABINET IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ADMITS CHINESE NATIONALISTS HAVE WON WAR

LONDON, March 28.—The British cabinet met today in extraordinary session to discuss the Chinese situation.

Information before the cabinet indicated that the Cantonese are masters everywhere south of the Yangtze. Geographically they now control more than one-half of the country, and as regards trade and population it is more like two-thirds. On paper they are in a position to challenge the only remaining military force of any importance, that of Chang Tso-Lin, and on form, they ought to beat the northern force and be in Peking whenever they choose.

(Continued on Page Two)

Foreign governments, it is claimed, cannot fail to realize this situation.

British Lay Plans.

After reviewing the entire situation in China, the following decisions were reached by the cabinet:

1. To evacuate all the British subjects in the upper regions of the Yangtze River.

2. To denounce the agreement reached with foreign minister Chen of the Cantonese, tho not just yet.

3. Notice to be given the Chinese leaders that no new negotiations will be undertaken "as long as the present anarchy prevails."

4. To demand a money indemnity

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE "massacre" of Americans in Nanking has dwindled down to one preacher and it appears that he was killed by one of a band of northern troops. In fact the Nationalist commander Chang Kai-Shek states officially that the "massacre" which was seized upon as an excuse for bombarding the city was precipitated by fleeing soldiers of Chang-Tso-Lin, the underground ally of British and American imperialism. None of the capitalist papers that featured the reported massacre with glaring headlines have since admitted that the story on which the headlines were based was a fake dispatch manufactured out of the whole cloth with the object of inflaming the minds of the people in Great Britain and the United States against the Chinese revolution.

ALREADY this damnable propaganda is having its effect. The newspapers and the moving picture houses are on a war footing. "Heroes" are springing up like mushrooms in the newspapers and the morons at the movies applaud pictures of imperialist troops landing in China. The orchestras put more pep than usual into the American marching tunes and one can feel that every potential member of the K.K.K., the Knights of Columbus and the American Legion in the theatre is ready to cut a throat in the name of God and country.

THE number of Chinese slaughtered in Nanking by the uncalculated for bombardment of the city by American and British warships is not known but the loss of life must be appalling. Imagine warships stationed in the Hudson River dropping explosive shells on Broadway between seven and eight o'clock in the evening and you will have some idea of the dreadful havoc wrought by the ships that shelled the narrow, teeming streets of Nanking. This act of unparalleled barbarism and wanton savagery is certain to drive the hundreds of millions of Chinese to a frenzy of hatred against the British and American imperialists.

THE British press hail the slaughter in which their "cousins" participated as evidence that "the two great English-speaking peoples" are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder against the Chinese as they did in 1917 against the Germans. There is no doubt that Wall Street and Threadneedle Street are ready to deluge the Orient in the blood of defenseless peoples rather than surrender the right to sell them opium and extract big profits out of their bodies. And while the Left Wing of the British trade union movement is protesting against the murder policy in China there is not a peep of protest from the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. On the contrary the Baptist "Gantry," William Green is busy counting the bloody-handed Kerensky and making war on the progressive elements in the trade unions.

It is any wonder that Coolidge and Kellogg can go right ahead and murder (Continued on Page Two)

Defy Injunction And Picket In Dress Strike

Guerilla Cuts Girl's Eye; Court Releases Strikers

The injunction secured by the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., last week did not prevent a large picket demonstration early Monday morning before shops called on strike by the New York Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers. At the Arline Dress Shop, 355 Seventh avenue, which was one of the firms for whom the injunction was secured, police arrested Fannie Golos, a business agent and four other pickets, after clerks of the Dress Association and the shop had handed out leaflets containing the restraining order. The girls refused to desist from picketing even after the arrest of the five, who were later discharged in Jefferson Market court.

Renewed attacks by guerillas occurred at the Ganz and Branzlber dress shop, at 118 West 27th street. Ida Schneider, a picket, was struck in the eye and badly injured by one of them, who arrived in an automobile with Max Schechter, executive board member of Sigman's scab Local 36 and a worker in this shop.

Attack Girls.

When Schechter appeared under the protection of the gangsters the pickets shouted "scab," whereupon the guerillas who were "protecting" Schechter attacked the girls. Several furriers on their way to work attempted to interfere, and George Weiss, a furrier, demanded that the police arrest Ida Schneider's assailants. Weiss himself was finally taken into custody, but even after his arrest insisted that the gangster be arrested, so that the police placed him under arrest as well as the girls on the picket line. While they were waiting for the patrol wagon, a policeman came up and led the gangster away, and set him free.

Wounded Picket In Court.

The police were censured by Magistrate McKantray in Jefferson Market court for failing to bring to court the assailant of Ida Schneider, who appeared before him bleeding from cuts about the eye. He dismissed all of the pickets. Attorneys for the Joint Board have been furnished with the number of the policeman who freed the gangster, and will conduct an investigation into the matter.

An Entire Family Is Overcome By Gas

Five members of one family were overcome yesterday by gas leaking from an open jet on the kitchen range of their home, 5017 108th St., Corona, Queens.

It is believed that defective pipes were responsible for the accident. All were revived by policemen and an ambulance surgeon.

Militarist in Disguise



John A. Lejuene

General Lejuene is commander of the U. S. marines, always ready to do the bidding of Wall Street when an other little colony is needed. He is seen here in plain clothes. Even a butcher does not wear his blood-stained apron all the time.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

"EXILE OF HOMELESS CHILDREN": MALICIOUS SLANDER ON THE U.S.S.R.

At the present time, when every sort of propaganda is being used in the attempt to create mass antagonism in Western Europe and America against the Workers' and Peasants' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the old standby of the "homeless children" is being overworked again. This fact has induced The DAILY WORKER to secure in a series of special articles from Wm. H. Kruse, its Moscow correspondent, a complete review of the situation of the homeless children, how relatively few there really are, and what is being done to relieve them. The third of these articles is printed below, and refutes some of the falsehoods so diligently spread.

The foregoing article in brief states the problem and its cause. In the following articles it is proposed to take up the remedies that are being put into effect, and to expose the lies that are being spread on this question. In this connection special attention will be given to the phases dealing with legal and family relations, since on both these fields the arrangements which prevail in the Soviet Union are far in advance of anything to be found anywhere in the bourgeois world.

The question however arises, why should such a fake campaign be directed against the Soviet Union at this time? The capitalist press is fighting for the preservation of an outworn social system of which it is the beneficiary. And of course it is not at all particular of the weapons it employs.

The Evolution of The Lies.
There has been a veritable evolu-

Nationalization of Women.

But as soon as civil war and intervention were finally crushed, all basis for terror tales was dispensed. The "nationalization of women" story had its effect for some time with the puritanical petty-bourgeois masses before the facts counter-acted it, but the effort to blame the Bolshevik government for the ravages of the (Continued on Page Three)

ANDY MELLON'S COAL COMPANY IS FIGHTING UNION

U. S. Treasury Head Is Fighting Miners

(Continued from Page One)

Such a costly campaign against the union men can be carried on only because Pittsburgh Coal entered the fight with a \$78,000,000 surplus accumulated out of the excess profits of former years. This surplus exceeds the combined value of proffered and common stock. The Wall Street Journal says, "The balance sheet of December 31, 1925 showed a sufficiently strong cash position to withstand a long siege of unprofitable operations and to continue proffered dividends."

The Journal asserts that on the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement several other operators in the Pittsburgh district may join Mellon's war on the union. Until now they have hesitated, "influenced by the fact that the operation was costly on account of the expense of gathering men together and the expense of deputies, while even without any unusual expense the difference in wages between the November 1917 scale and the union scale hardly makes up for the low price at which the coal must be sold on account of non-union competition," as Black Diamond, a coal trade organ, puts it.

Non-Union Mines Fail. This statement shows that even non-union operation does not bring a profit when cut-throat competition in an over-expanded industry forces prices below cost of production. Only the most favored non-union companies are making enough to pay dividends on common stock.

Consolidation Coal Co. the big Rockefeller enterprise, produced 15,058,804 tons in 1926 but its profits were so small that after preferred dividends only 83 cents a share remained for the common stockholders. Prior to 1925 Consolidation produced about 40% of its tonnage in union mines but early in that year it closed down these operations and a month or two later began its attempt to operate 100% non-union.

Elk Horn Coal Corp. is another non-union enterprise which is unable to make a profit for its common stockholders in spite of low non-union wages. Its properties are in eastern Kentucky and central West Virginia. Its report for 1926 shows a profit of \$3.63 a share on preferred stock marking the first year since 1920 in which it has made enough to cover preferred dividends.

The way of the non-union operators apparently isn't all that it is cracked up to be.

Government Watches. WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Federal government is watching closely the developments in the unionized soft coal fields which are to suspend operations next Friday.

Agents returning from the fields reported today that there appeared little likelihood of heading off the tie-up in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. These states comprise the central competitive field. Operators are remaining steadfast in refusing to accept the United Mine Workers' proposal for a renewal of the present wage contract, they said.

Policy Committee Meets. Considerable significance is attached here to the Miners' Policy Committee meeting today in Indianapolis. The committee has full powers to enunciate the union's policy for the suspension.

Under tentative agreements, the union will permit operations in central Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Michigan.

A meeting will be held with southwest operators on March 31, at which a final attempt will be made to negotiate a working contract.

Soft coal production fell off last week, the Bureau of Mines announced today. This was caused by a number of mines closing down in preparation for the suspension.

Human Pin Cushion. SCRANTON, Pa. (FP).—Union anthracite miners who do not pay off debts contracted during the 1925-26 strike are faced with a lay-off, if district president, Rinaldo Cappellini, vets their names. Cappellini announced this to a meeting of 700 retail merchants.

"If members of the Retail Merchants' Assn. will report to my office the names of Union Mine Workers who still owe strike debts, together with the place of their employment, and with the information as to whether they own their own home or pay rent, we will determine their ability to pay the debt based on their earnings, and whatever terms are agreed upon will be complied with or the miner will not work," Cappellini declared.

3 Hurt in Crash. Two women passengers and the conductor on a bus of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company were injured yesterday when the bus was struck by an automobile at Queens Boulevard and Caroline street, Long Island City, Queens.

British Miners Preparing For Next Fight

(Continued from Page One)

ble their expiration in the various districts at one and the same time. It is therefore very difficult to present the terms in a uniform way nor is it

DISTRICT	Hrs. under-ground	Mini-mum %	Tr. of Rate	Pre-lock-out %	Subsistence	Ratio Wage & Profit	Year's Duration	Remarks
Scotland	8	110	1888	123.33	7.0	87.13	3	Hewers 7 1/2 hrs. Sata.
Northumberland	8	80	1879	100	6.94	87.13	1	7 1/2 hrs. Sata.
Durham	8	89	1879	110	6.94	87.13	1	6 1/2 hrs. Sata. no subst.
North Wales	8	22	1911	46.66		84.16		
Lancs. and Cheshire	8	33	1911	46.66	7.0	87.13	3	7 hrs. Sata.
Yorkshire	7 1/2	32	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	
Notts	7 1/2	32	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	
Derbyshire	7 1/2	32	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
Cannock Chase	8	23	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
Forest of Dean	8	23	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
South Wales	8	24	1915	42.22	not fixed	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
Warwickshire	8	25	1911	46.66		85.15	4	

What does this table show? First, as to hours. Prior to the stoppage the normal full hours of work underground were seven per shift counting from last man down to first man up; according to the Samuel report, this meant an average actual time underground of about 8 hrs. 37 min. Under the new agreements, the hours position for the underground workers ranges from 8 to 9 hours a day, including the time of going down and returning from the mine.

The minimum wage percentage, as seen from the table, has been reduced in all districts. In many places they were brought down to the 1921 level, when the average earnings worked out the country were 9-2d a shift.

The ration of profits to wages has been changed in most of the districts. Under the 1924 agreements, the ratio of profits to wages was: Profits 13 per cent; wages 87 per cent. Now over the whole eastern area the ratio has been altered to: Profits 15 per cent; wages 85 per cent.

Besides these changes, it must be remembered that in many districts, notably in Northumberland and Durham, local customs have been seriously interfered, while the percentage addition to piece worker rates, which was granted when the Seven Hours Bill was passed, was done away with in the new agreements.

Victimization. Such are in brief the conditions imposed on the miners by the employers and the conservative government of Baldwin. But even these conditions do not seem to satisfy the greedy mine owners. Reports from every coal field show that established rules and customs—on points which very greatly effect the earning capacity of the miners—are being violated by the owners, while victimization is rife, and the government's deliberate restriction of unemployment pay makes the conditions of those who are refused work absolutely intolerable.

The mine owners have decided to clean the mine fields of all those that hold an active and leading part in the lock-out. Hence, victimization and repression continue throughout the mine regions. Many miners and their wives, especially in South Wales, are still being committed for trial on charges arising out of the dispute, such as "unlawful" assembly, intimidation and obstruction of the police. Twelve miners were given sentences varying from 6 months' hard labor to six weeks' imprisonment at Swansea on January 20th.

The finest and most courageous men in the coalfields of South Wales are being victimized. In some instances complete pit committees are being victimized; lodge officials and many prominent men in the organization have been refused reinstatement. Elderly miners and others previously engaged owing to their injuries on "light" employment, and even the sons of active federation workers, have been refused employment. Prominent checkweighers have been prohibited from entering their weighing machines. In Tyrolstown, most of the active miners, members of the C. P., are still in prison. Many

Week ending	Dec. 18th, 1926	Dec. 25th, 1926	Jan. 1st, 1927	Jan. 8th, 1927	Jan. 15th, 1927	Jan. 22nd, 1927	Jan. 29th, 1927	Feb. 5th, 1927
Output	4,878,900	4,651,500	3,884,200	5,025,300	5,244,700	5,059,500	5,200,700	5,200,700
Wage earners	925,400	945,400	952,400	967,700	978,900	1,084,600	1,133,876	

Thus we see that the output of the coal mines is approaching the normal, though the number of men employed is substantially less than in the previous two years. Reports from the various coal mines point to the same end: the 8-hour day leads to the establishment of a permanent reserve army of unemployed miners. In the Notts and Derby fields, for example, after a period of full-time work, a severe slump has again struck the mines in this area. Here is a list of certain collieries in the Mansfield area and the average number of days per week which they worked during January:

Colliery	Days
Crown Farm	4 1/2
Sherwood	4 1/2
Annesley	2 1/2
Langley	4 1/2
Bentley	3
Low Moor	2 1/2
Pleasley	3 1/2, etc.

These figures show that most of the collieries are in just as bad a position as before the stoppage. The 7 1/2-hour working day which has been enforced on the men has only intensified the depression.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 28.—The body of Joseph Pagella, 40, alleged bootlegger who was mysteriously shot here Friday was claimed today by four women, each asserting to be his wife.

possible to cover all the points without simply giving each agreement in full.

With these qualifications, however, the following table makes the position clear on the most important points in the main districts.

DISTRICT	Hrs. under-ground	Mini-mum %	Tr. of Rate	Pre-lock-out %	Subsistence	Ratio Wage & Profit	Year's Duration	Remarks
Scotland	8	110	1888	123.33	7.0	87.13	3	Hewers 7 1/2 hrs. Sata.
Northumberland	8	80	1879	100	6.94	87.13	1	7 1/2 hrs. Sata.
Durham	8	89	1879	110	6.94	87.13	1	6 1/2 hrs. Sata. no subst.
North Wales	8	22	1911	46.66		84.16		
Lancs. and Cheshire	8	33	1911	46.66	7.0	87.13	3	7 hrs. Sata.
Yorkshire	7 1/2	32	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	
Notts	7 1/2	32	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	
Derbyshire	7 1/2	32	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
Cannock Chase	8	23	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
Forest of Dean	8	23	1911	46.66	6.9	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
South Wales	8	24	1915	42.22	not fixed	85.15	5	7 hrs. Sata.
Warwickshire	8	25	1911	46.66		85.15	4	

others are still awaiting their trial. All over South Wales a general attack has been made by the landlords and property owners against the workers to recover arrears of rent accumulated during the lockout. As a result, ejectment orders are now the rage. Hundreds of workers find themselves thrown on the road, unless they can find alternative accommodations.

In Yorkshire, many cases of deliberate victimization are being reported. Piece work price lists have been attacked. At the Thurgate Colliery nearly 2,000 miners are still locked out owing to the fact that the owners are refusing to abide by the district agreement and attempting to enforce a day wage rate (instead of piece rates) which would mean a drastic reduction in the men's earnings.

In Scotland, victimization is widespread. The manner in which the replacement of the men has taken place amounts, in many instances to victimization. Checkweighers, local officials, committee men, and other active members of the branches have been shamefully treated. The checkweighers have been subjected to indignities that were unknown following the lockout of 1921, and many local managers have stated that on no account will they be re-employed.

In Lancashire alone there are twenty to thirty less checkweighers than in April last. Similar conditions prevail in other counties of Scotland. In Derbyshire where at present more miners are working than before the stoppage, 900 members of the Derbyshire Miners' Association are still unemployed. Most of them are those who were active in trade union work and picketing. At the pits of one of the largest companies all the old checkweighmen have been kept out.

The same conditions of victimization exist in all other districts. Victimization, it must be pointed out, is largely directed against members of the Minority Movement and the Communist Party—who were the real leaders in the localities throughout the whole period of the lockout. The policy applied by the owners in many pits, since the official termination of the strike, has been: "No Reds need apply." They are not to be reinstated. The employers direct their methods of repression not only against those who have been pronounced in their activities, but also against those in near or distant relations to them. With the result that whole families are to be starved and humiliated in order apparently to bring these loyal fighters to renounce their activities and grovel for re-employment.

Working Conditions. There is no doubt that the 8-hour day for the underground miners and the extra shifts, double shifts and treble shifts, which have been forced upon the miners, will lead not only to an increase of unemployment, but will probably throw out of the industry between 200,000 and 250,000 miners. That this is so can be seen from the figures of production since the termination of the strike.

Week ending	Dec. 18th, 1926	Dec. 25th, 1926	Jan. 1st, 1927	Jan. 8th, 1927	Jan. 15th, 1927	Jan. 22nd, 1927	Jan. 29th, 1927	Feb. 5th, 1927
Output	4,878,900	4,651,500	3,884,200	5,025,300	5,244,700	5,059,500	5,200,700	5,200,700
Wage earners	925,400	945,400	952,400	967,700	978,900	1,084,600	1,133,876	

Thus we see that the output of the coal mines is approaching the normal, though the number of men employed is substantially less than in the previous two years. Reports from the various coal mines point to the same end: the 8-hour day leads to the establishment of a permanent reserve army of unemployed miners. In the Notts and Derby fields, for example, after a period of full-time work, a severe slump has again struck the mines in this area. Here is a list of certain collieries in the Mansfield area and the average number of days per week which they worked during January:

Colliery	Days
Crown Farm	4 1/2
Sherwood	4 1/2
Annesley	2 1/2
Langley	4 1/2
Bentley	3
Low Moor	2 1/2
Pleasley	3 1/2, etc.

These figures show that most of the collieries are in just as bad a position as before the stoppage. The 7 1/2-hour working day which has been enforced on the men has only intensified the depression.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 28.—The body of Joseph Pagella, 40, alleged bootlegger who was mysteriously shot here Friday was claimed today by four women, each asserting to be his wife.

JERSEY GOVERNOR O. K.'s ACTIONS OF SCHOOL BIGOT

Negro Children Banned At Toms River School

TRENTON, March 28.—The governor of New Jersey, A. Harry Moore, today refused point blank to take any action on the demand of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Edgar M. Fink, supervising principal of schools at Toms River, be dismissed at once for his action in segregating Negro and white children and of barring the Negro children from the town's model school.

Lack of power over the board of education of Toms River, and a disinclination to recommend to the state commissioner of education, John A. Logan, that Fink be dismissed, were the reasons given by the governor to the 200 Negroes, headed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, who called upon him.

The delegation requested not only the reinstatement of the colored children in the model school which they had been attending unmolested until quite recently, but also the discharge of the principal who, they maintain, has proved his general unfitness to supervise the education of children.

The present situation was created when Fink, the principal, returned from a convention in Texas, where he said, he "learned just the right way of handling Negroes." At that time he was reported as saying with approval that "lynching was the way in which Texas take care of their Negro problem."

As a result of the principal's visit to Texas, the 25 colored children who were attending the model school at Toms River were excluded, and the segregation followed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately secured a writ of mandamus compelling the school authorities to permit the colored children to continue as students of the school. The writ is returnable on April 2, when it will be argued in Trenton.

"Fink must be dismissed," declared Walter White, field secretary of the association to a reporter of THE DAILY WORKER, yesterday. "It is not simply because of his stupid activities which has culminated in the present situation, but because he represents the type of mind which is attempting to stultify the free educational spirit. We will continue this fight until this petty, narrow-minded bigot is removed."

Wagner lost his job, after teaching continuously since last September, because of his explanation of the Darwinian theory to his class in geography. William F. Kurz, principal of the school, happened to be present at the time, and the dismissal followed.

The young instructor declared that the school official told him that "the Darwinian theory has no place in my school."

In a statement Wagner, who had a brilliant record while a student at Columbia where he graduated in 1925, asserted that "in bringing forward the pretext that I was discharged for 'incompetence,' the principal of the school is evading the main issue. If no test is made of this case the banning of the teaching of Darwinism will go on in this underground manner to the complete detriment of the children of our city, and the basic principles of humanity and science which they are thus robbed."

Radio Charged With Tending To Stir Up Religious Struggle

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Charges that some broadcasting stations are being used to disseminate propaganda tending to stir up religious and racial hatred probably will be aired before the federal radio commission, it was learned today.

The fight already has been started on the air. Within the past week from stations in New York have been presenting their sides of the case to the unseen audience.

Petitions are said to have been prepared in New York urging the commission to refuse licenses to one station on the ground that its programs are unfavorable to the Catholics and Jews.



The reception of the G. O. P. by the betrayed farmers.

A. F. L. PROPOSES INDUSTRIAL FORM FOR AUTO LABOR

Skilled Crafts To Join Regular Unions

(By Laurence Todd, Federated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 27.—Plans drawn by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for the proposed drive to organize the 500,000 workers in the automobile industry, were discussed, amended and sent back for approval in their amended form, at a conference held at Washington headquarters on March 24. The council will meet May 10, and it is expected to endorse the amendments and proceed with the campaign.

Statement Soon. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., presided at the conference, which was attended by executives of the various international unions claiming jurisdiction over parts of the motor vehicle field. He stated afterward that excellent progress had been made, and that a formal statement to the public would be issued following the next meeting of the council.

Narrow Field. Meanwhile it is known that the conference of executives of the international unions took this action:

1. Eliminated the accessories plants from the immediate drive, narrowing the battle to the plants which produce motor vehicles.

2. Agreed to suspend jurisdictional claims to the men engaged in repetitive processes in these plants, so that a temporary industrial union of such workers may be created, under the direct charge of the A. F. of L.

3. Agreed that skilled tradesmen such as molders, machinists and patternmakers in the automobile factories will be asked to join their respective trade unions, rather than the new industrial union.

4. Agreed that the strategy and financial affairs of the campaign shall be directed by the A. F. of L., which will supply a general organizer. Each international union concerned shall put one of its own organizers at the disposal. Dues of \$2, with \$5 initiation fee, shall be collected by the A. F. of L. from the men organized, and the A. F. of L. shall defray expenses of the campaign from this fund.

5. Agreed that a "common sense" strategy of opening and conducting the enrollment of members in the new union shall be followed; that the main issue is unionizing the plants, and that distribution of the members from the industrial union into the various trade unions shall not be taken up until "stabilized" union conditions in the industry are secured.

Reason for postponing the attempt to unionize the plants which make automobile parts—such as ball bearings, upholstery, batteries, etc.—was due to decision that the job must be done in steps proportioned to the resources of the organizing force.

"Peaches Barred From Acting In Bean Town"

BOSTON, March 28.—The city council shall this afternoon vote on record as being opposed to the appearance of Mrs. Frances Heenan ("Peaches") on the public stage of this city.

The action of the council came upon an order introduced by Councilor Frederick W. Dowling requesting Mayor Malcolm Nichols to ask the theatre censorship board to prohibit her appearance here.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

JUDGING from a perusal of the capitalist papers, they have received secret orders from the war department to pull out all the stops and let the patriot-hysteria-pabulum loose. Even the New York World, that pretends to be favorable to China editorially is just as vicious in its news columns as the New York Times. Every lie cabled by the Associated Press is printed without even a question mark. The New York Times fired an honest journalist who had hitherto covered the Chinese situation and supplanted him with the lying stool-pigeon, Frederick Moore. We are in a period of war hysteria and the capitalist government will not stand for any nonsense like telling the truth.

WHEN the story of the "massacre" appeared in the capitalist press THE DAILY WORKER pointed out that it carried all the earmarks of a fake. There was no attempt made to give an approximate number of the dead and wounded. The dispatches were carefully written by trained liars. The press agencies were tipped off to produce a "massacre" and they did, partly to whip up popular hysteria and partly to justify the terrible deed committed by the two naval butchers that turned their guns on the civilians, men, women and children, who were peacefully walking the streets of Nanking.

CONGRESS is adjourned and the little Wall Street puppet in the White House is even freer than usual to do his master's bidding without interference. The scattered opposition in both houses is toothless. It barks occasionally but never bites. The sentiment of the masses thruout the country is against intervention in China. But United States marines are there. United States warships are there. Chinese people have been slaughtered by American armed forces. Yet but for the protests of the Communists there is hardly a murmur. Where are the pacifists who so glibly talk of disarmament doing? What is the league of nations doing? This league in which the pacifists repose so much confidence. To answer the question here would be to insult the intelligence of our readers? What is the socialist party doing? It still professes to be against capitalism.

IF there ever existed an occasion on which the American masses, should be aroused it is now. There is danger of a world war and one that will make the last one look like a back alley quarrel between two small boys. That the imperialists are not as well prepared as they would like to be, they are not masters of fate. They see the great Oriental expanse of juicy exploitative territory slipping from their grasp. They see the possibility of a mighty revolutionary union stretching from the Neva, Leningrad, to the mouth of the Yangtze River and from Vladivostok to the Dardanelles. England has a vision of India carrying the Nationalist revolutionary banner to victory and wiping out the Amritsar massacre in the blood of the King's Own Borderers. And Wall Street sees the Filipinos looking to an emancipated China for help rather than to fake political friends in Washington. Imperialism is in danger. It is showing its fangs.

Research Again Started. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 28.—The Westchester county research bureau which declares itself to be a non-partisan organization and which suspended work in 1917 on account of the war, has resumed its activities.

Senator King Asks for Probe Into Government Of Hayti; Scores Borno

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A formal request that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should investigate conditions in Hayti, under the American administration, was made to Senator Borno today by Senator William H. King, who was barred from Hayti recently.

King was refused admission by Louis Borno, so-called president of the little "republic," because he had charged the Haytian government with being the creation of the American administration and had accused General Russell of the U. S. marines of actually running Hayti.

The labor-smashing policies of the Haytian government have been dictated by large American sugar interests and the National City Bank, the principal investors in the island.

Bear Runs Amuck.

A trained bear ran amuck among a crowd of school children in Brooklyn, during the noon recess yesterday and was not captured until it had clawed and seriously injured Robert Steers, 10, of 148 South Elliott Place.

After it had been clubbed by patrolmen the bear was subdued and led back to its cage.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

U. OF WISCONSIN CHINESE RAP AT U.S. IMPERIALISM

Score Propaganda in Capitalist Press

MADISON, Wisc., March 28.—Scoring the propaganda about China that has appeared in the capitalist press and pointing out that the Chinese Nationalists are struggling against foreign imperialism as well as against native war lords, the Chinese students at the University of Wisconsin have drawn up the following manifesto:

We, the Chinese students at the University of Wisconsin, in view of the repeated misrepresentations of our home situation and in order that our own attitude may not be misconstrued, have thought it fit to issue this manifesto.

Fight For Independence. We solemnly publish and declare that our Nationalist Revolution is animated by the principle of liberty, freedom and independence.

That its ideal is, in its international aspect, "China for the Chinese"; and, in its domestic aspect, "government by the consent of the governed."

</

A BACKSEAT DRIVER



"Exile of Homeless Children": Slander on U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page One)

famine proved a boomerang and won sympathy from these same masses instead of blame.

Distortion of inner differences of opinion in the government and ruling party were dished up so often that they were no longer good "news" even in a capitalist sense. Of late the opposition's pessimistic onslaught revived this subject, but its effectiveness was weakened by earlier exaggeration of this theme. The prison atrocity yarns have already been mentioned, and now the "beepress-horn!"

To Din The Sight.

One after another these gas screens were thrown up to prevent the workers from seeing what is really being accomplished in Soviet Russia. One after another these screens are blown away by the reports of the workers' delegations and by the many thousands of visitors, Social Democrats, Liberals, and even reactionaries—to say nothing of Communists who after helping for a time in the building of Socialism in Russia return to their homelands to bring home to their fellowworkers the truth about the workers' republic and the necessity and method of duplicating its achievements throughout the world.

To Stop Recognition.

Coming at this time this campaign represents nothing else than an attempt to fight the rapidly approaching Russian recognition by the U. S. A., an attempt undertaken in the service of the most reactionary elements in America. A significant united front has been built up on this battle-line—the most hardshell of the capitalists, the lowest of the vengeful capitalist press—the Right wing of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the Social Democrats! This is precisely as it is throughout Europe, and while it proves that the S. P. has quite come of age, we can be sure that its efforts to hold back the workers will help very little.

One of the features of the fairytale campaign now going on in American newspapers and other avenues of publicity deals with an alleged proposal to exile delinquent waifs to an Arctic island north of Murmansk. This story originates from a dispatch by H. N. Knickerbocker some time last autumn, and it has been going the rounds of American newspapers and lecture platforms ever since. The alleged source being given I inquired as to the truth of the story and here is the reply from Comrade Egorov, chief of the Administrative Department of the Leningrad Soviet:

Dear Mr. Kruse:

In reply to your inquiry concerning the stories spread by the American telegraph agency "International News," which emanate from the Moscow correspondent of the said agency, and which deal with the situation of the homeless children in the U. S. S. R., I consider the following should be said:

First, in the dispatch it is stated: "Comrade Egorov, Chief of the Administrative Department of the Leningrad Soviet, proposed to that body that the more vicious of the homeless children should be shipped off to the uninhabited island of Kilbin, in the Arctic Ocean, whence they could not escape."

This suggestion followed the mutiny in Children's Home No. 67, in which one of the woman attendants was killed, and another educator had his skull fractured.

Sheer Falseness.

The passage quoted above consisted of sheer invention by the corres-

pondent of the "International News," which he has evidently sent to his paper for the purpose of discrediting the organs of the Soviet Government.

In the first place neither I nor any other administrative worker ever raised the question of banishing homeless children to the island of Kilbin, in the Arctic Ocean. A proposal for exile to Kilbin—as one of the measures against vicious hooligans, applied to adults, of course, was discussed. And this was the sense of whatever appeared in the Soviet press on this question.

Children Respected.

No concrete decision has as yet been made on this matter, no one has been sent to Kilbin, let alone homeless children. While the Soviet Government adopts repressive measures against incorrigible hooligans, it employs altogether different means in combating child vagrancy, viz., the improvement of the material conditions of these children, their distribution to children's homes, etc.

As for the "mutiny in the Children's Home No. 67," here the "International News" correspondent has allowed his phantasy to run really too far. A special investigation has been conducted into this matter, and it has established the fact that there was no sort of mutiny in the children's home.

No Murder At All.

The depositions of the Director of this Children's Home, F. M. Lapin, and the employees: Vladimirov, Bekhtereva, Volodina and Michyeva, established that a small group of about 12 subnormal children who had broken the rules proved recalcitrant and threw bread-crust and pebbles at the teachers. The incident had no serious significance whatever, and was at once liquidated by purely pedagogical measures. There was no such thing as murder or injury of teachers either, and the story sent out by the American newspaper correspondents is an absolute falsehood.

Thus the reports spread by the American telegraph agency, and sent in by the "International News" cor-

RAILROAD DINING CAR COOKS STRUGGLE FOR REGIONAL STANDARDS OF WAGES, CONDITIONS

By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press)

Regional standards of wages and conditions are being sought by the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, states President Renshi B. Lemus. The organization wants to make its agreements on railroads in each territory as uniform as possible.

In the nine years of the brotherhood's life it has doubled pay rates for railroad dining car cooks, waiters and dishwashers as well as shortened hours. Scales for fourth cooks and dishwashers began now at the \$80 which was top pay for chefs of 15 years' service before 1916. Chefs' wages begin at \$135 to \$140 for first year men and go up to \$165.

But the men who serve the food, balancing trays perilously as the train swings along, are still chiefly depending on tips.

Although the majority of its 3,000 members and its officers are colored men, the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees has in its ranks over 60 white cooks running out of Cincinnati on the Southern Railway. The same road employs in its cabs colored firemen and engineers who are in-

dependant, are simply a series of wholesale distortions of things totally unrelated to one another.

Sincerely yours,
EGOROV (Signed)

Princess Helps Lie.

It would appear that the reactionary forces in America intend to exploit this tale to the limit before the truth explodes it as fully as that other famous canard, the nationalization of women, was exploded.

The press tells of "Princess" Cantacuzene telling the students at Cornell the same yarn. Everyone who has been to Soviet Russia will bear witness to the fact that nowhere in the world are children treated as well, nowhere do they enjoy the freedom and protection that they do in the Soviet Union. If every worker could see these things for himself as I have seen them, the fine schools, dormitories, labor-schools and colonies, this silly campaign could not get far.

Since that is impossible we should bring about the greatest possible circulation of our press, which mirrors the day to day progress of the Soviet Union in all fields, and which is therefore the best antidote to such false, poison propaganda.

The reports of the various workers' delegations, and of the various delegations of women and working youth, should be spread as far as possible.

No more effective reply than this can be given—a trip through Russia as seen with the eyes of ordinary workmen and women, non-Communists most of them, who have come right out of the factories in capitalist countries and who therefore have a good basis of comparison from which they can judge. The denial of this tale by Comrade Egorov is absolute and should settle the matter. I need only add that it corresponds with my personal observation in large numbers of institutions for children, most of them war and famine orphans. Nowhere in the world are working class children treated as they are in the Soviet Union—they are the "smena," the coming citizenry of this workers' republic, and nothing is too good for them.

(To Be Continued.)

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Although the majority of its 3,000 members and its officers are colored men, the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees has in its ranks over 60 white cooks running out of Cincinnati on the Southern Railway. The same road employs in its cabs colored firemen and engineers who are in-

dependently organized because the national brotherhood will not admit promoted to the rank of engineers.

There are over 6,000 dining car employees on eastern roads and about the same number on western roads, which have not yet been organized. The brotherhood's main office is in Washington, D. C.

Jobless, Commits Suicide In Jersey

JERSEY CITY, March 28.—Guy Rutherford, 43, married and father of two children, committed suicide here because he was unable to find a job. He drank a poisonous disinfectant while visiting his mother.

Theatre Folk "Punished."

William Francis Dugan, author of "The Virgin Man," one of the three Broadway sex plays raided by police and Mack Cohen and Jacob Kromberg, co-producers, were yesterday sentenced to ten days in the workhouse and fined \$250 each or the alternative of thirty days more by Justices Drenzo, Murphy and Voorhies in special sessions court yesterday.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS ASSEMBLE TO EXPOSE HORTHY KOSSUTH SWINDLE

Vigorous denunciations of the reactionary Horthy government in Hungary are contained in resolutions unanimously adopted by 3,000 Hungarians at a concert at Carnegie Hall Sunday night, sponsored by the Anti-Horthy League.

The campaign now being made by New York sympathizers of the Horthy regime to erect a monument to the political leader, Kossuth, was also branded in the resolutions as a pretext to bring 50 agents of the White Terror to this city for propagandist purposes.

Horthy Continues Murders

Declaring that the present reactionary Hungarian government, "in spite of protests of all civilized people still maintains an attitude of atrocity against workers and Jews, causing them to flee the country and distress and to be executed without process of law," branded the fake memorial for Kossuth as "illicit and sinister." The resolution that a movement be started to enlighten the people of the United States on the true situation, and to request the American government to refuse admission to the Horthy representatives who, while attending the dedication of the Kossuth monument and preaching liberty in America, will at the same time making programs on workers and Jews in Hungary.

On the musical program were Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt; Orkis Helprin, violinist; George Herczeg, pianist; Agnes Lombard and Romney Brent, of the New Playwrights' Theater; and Ferenc Zsolt, baritone.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—More than 8,000 persons, representing 42

Hungarian workers' organizations of Ohio and Michigan, joined in indignant protest against the court-martialing of the 53 Hungarian Communists who are at present threatened with death by the Horthy white-terror regime.

Resolution demanding their immediate release were adopted, and cables were ordered sent to the Hungarian ambassador at Washington, and to Bethlen, foreign minister of Hungary. The following cable was also sent to the London Daily Herald and the International Transport Workers' Federation, at Amsterdam:

Cleveland Workers Speak

"Forty-two Hungarian workers' organizations, with 8,000 workers assembled in Cleveland beg you to get action by Labor Party and Trade Union Congress on behalf of the 53 Hungarian workers falsely accused of Communist conspiracy against the government to be tried by Budapest court-martial within the next eight days.

"In the name of humanity, will Labor Party bring pressure through Parliament and Trade Union Congress, petitioning the Hungarian government directly to give these workers a civil trial, and that final decision be reserved until distinguished three attorneys from America can reach Hungary to investigate the case, and see that these workers obtain justice. Albert Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal, has announced that these Americans will go to Hungary to investigate the case at once."

Shanghai Chinese Denounce Killings

(Continued from Page One)

the city. The sporadic outbreaks of violence, for which the Shantungese were responsible have ceased. The greatest violence occurred in the Chapel district, where Shantungese soldiers looted and burned houses, until workers in the district organized a militia and fire brigades. More than forty civilians in the district were murdered by the troops of the war lords, who escaped the Nationalist troops by finding refuge in the International Settlement.

Plan Further Intervention

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Despite the report by Consul General Gauss that nearly one hundred additional refugees from Nanking had arrived at Shanghai, the administration is making further plans for large scale intervention in China.

Seven troop trains carrying the sixth regiment of marines enroute to China will leave the eastern seaboard tomorrow and Wednesday, while troops in the Philippines and Hawaii are held in readiness for service in China.

There are now more than 20,000 foreign land and sea forces in Shanghai and the force is likely to be increased to about 30,000 within the next week or two.

Chamberlain Refuses to Legislate

LONDON, March 28.—The aggressive die-hard attitude of the British imperialist government was clearly expressed by Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons this afternoon. "There can be no further surrender of British rights in China until the Chinese authorities, whatever they may be, can preserve order," he declared.

Regarding the Shanghai situation, he said: "That can only be determined in consultation with the other powers. No negotiations are in progress at the moment nor is it possible to negotiate fruitfully in the present anarchical condition of the country."

Report Sharp Note to Chiang

A special cabinet meeting was summoned today to discuss the Chinese situation. Austen Chamberlain is rumored to have sent a sharp note to Chiang Kai Shek, declaring that Great Britain would enter into no further negotiations with the Nationalists until "steps are taken to protect foreign lives."

Jap Ultimatum Rumored

SHANGHAI, March 28.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from To-

kio today states that the Japanese government has sent a protest amounting to an ultimatum to the Nationalist Government on receipt of a report that two Japanese had been killed at Nanking.

That Japan may be forced into large-scale intervention along side of the United States and Great Britain is likely. The American and British ambassadors are reported to be holding daily meetings with Japanese Foreign officials in Tokio.

More French Colonial

PARIS, March 28.—Six hundred colonial troops are en route to Tonkin and Annam to reinforce the French forces at Shanghai, Universal Service learned tonight.

At the Quai d'Orsay, it was said that the reinforcements had been ordered two weeks ago, and that the order was not dictated by the events of the last few days.

French forces defending the French concession in Shanghai have been placed under the control of Major-General Duncan, commanding the British forces.

Marines in Special Train

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Arrangements to rush more marines to China moved forward apace today, beginning tomorrow the troops making up the Sixth regiment, 1,500 strong, will begin to move to San Diego by rail. They will travel in seven special trains. The transport Henderson, which is to take them to Shanghai, is now speeding to San Diego from Corinto, Nicaragua, and expects to arrive there Sunday. The marines will have arrived by then and will immediately go aboard. The Henderson will re-fuel and take on stores and sail Monday.

Americans Decide to Stay

AMOY, March 28.—American are beginning to arrive at Amoy and so far no loss of life has been reported. The Consul General at Amoy reported that a party of 21 Americans who were proceeding to Foochow left the ship and decided to remain in Amoy. Five of them, however, including Bishop Brown, decided to proceed, against the advice of the consul.

60 Miners Are Killed In Japanese Explosion

TOKIO, March 28.—Volunteers were working desperately today to rescue 50 miners who were entombed by an explosion which killed 60 men in the Iwaki coal mine in Fukushima prefecture.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—W. Darling, former department of justice agent, today was appointed to succeed A. Bruce Bielaski as chief prohibition investigator in New York City.

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TWO SPEECHES—Karl Marx W. E. DUNN'S SPEECH AT THE PORTLAND A. F. OF E. CONVENTION	THE MIND OF ORGANIZED LABOR—L. Kishenebaum
SHOULD COMMUNISTS PAR- TICIPATE IN REACTION- ARY UNIONS—Lenin	THE 14 FOLLETTIE ILLU- STRATIONS—J. Lovestone
ON CO-OPERATIVE—Lenin	FROM THIRD THRU THE FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY, BY C. E. Ruthenberg
RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA—A. Losov- sky	CONSTITUTION AND PRO- GRAM OF THE WORKERS PARTY, 1924
CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA	UNDERGROUND RADICAL ISM—Pepper
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The Unholy Three and Mexico

The combined admission and denial which make up the latest and greatest sensation in connection with the Mexican situation force certain conclusions:

1.—No sane person can believe that the documents referred to are forgeries. They are genuine documents.
2.—These documents undoubtedly contain detailed instructions to Ambassador Sheffield, signed by secretary of state Kellogg, to aid by every means possible such organizations as the catholic church and individuals like de la Huerta who, financed by American money, are organizing a counter-revolution in Mexico.

3.—In addition to the instructions mentioned the documents probably outlined the methods by which a military and political campaign against Mexico was to be conducted.

4.—President Calles, we are morally certain, does not believe that the documents are forgeries and has acted on the knowledge that they are genuine American state department communications.

5.—Because of the possession of these documents which if made public would undoubtedly drive the last nail in the political coffins of Coolidge and Kellogg, the Mexican government has been able to secure guarantees of the cessation of the Wall-Street-Coolidge campaign for the time being and has also been able to bring the more belligerent American oil companies to terms.

6.—It is highly probable that the now thoroughly discredited Doheny, the Coolidge heritage from the Harding administration, is mentioned in the documents as one whom the American ambassador must support in Mexico.

7.—The crude fake which the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg administration has tried to palm off on the American public by claiming that the documents are forgeries without even attempting to identify the person or persons responsible is the best of evidence that a counter-revolution to be followed by intervention was being organized and financed with the knowledge, aid and consent of the state department.

It is difficult to find words to describe adequately the long series of actions on the part of the United States government to which the monstrous but childishly conceived scheme evidently outlined in the documents were a fitting climax. War was to have been made on Mexico without so much as a by your leave to the constitutional government agencies. The recent incident probably will close this chapter of American history—a chapter which records a descent to the uttermost depths of deception possible to clumsy tools of Wall Street and its kindred interests like Coolidge and Kellogg.

American workers and farmers may be sure that the same interests which worked thru the state department and plotted war on Mexico are also conspiring against the Chinese liberation movement, that the "official" news from China is just as much a tissue of diplomatic lies as was the state department propaganda directed at Mexico.

Kellogg the liar, Coolidge the hypocrite, Wall Street imperialism the force that moves these repulsive puppets—these are the rulers of the United States.

Why should American workers and farmers respect and obey the mandates of such as these who war on freedom everywhere?

The Capitalist Press Is Not Alarmed By the Lewis Program For the UMWA

The capitalist press, even such hardboiled sheets as the New York Journal of Commerce and the Chicago Tribune, are viewing the chances for a coal strike with the greatest of calm.

It is an indication that the spokesmen of American capitalism have been told that there is no great danger of a widespread strike and that if a strike of large proportions does take place in the union coalfields that the coal operators are not greatly alarmed.

This is to say that the most skilled observers for the bosses are fairly well satisfied with the leadership of the Lewis machine and does not believe that it will deal any serious blows to their profits or weaken their control of the coal industry to any great extent.

If the Lewis machine were planning a powerful organization in the non-union fields the capitalist press would sing a different tune. If the "Save the Union" program had been adopted against the opposition of the Lewis machine the capitalist press would be howling to high heaven for government intervention to save the dear public from the avaricious coal diggers.

To the advocates of the worker-employer cooperation, "efficiency unionism," the present benevolent attitude of the capitalist press is proof of virtue. To the intelligent worker it is proof that the sinister plans for smashing the miners' union are working well and that the bosses see no effective opposition coming from official labor circles.

DENVER CITY OFFICIAL FORCES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY TO OBEY EIGHT HOUR WORK LAW

DENVER (FP).—Many Denver workers have considerably more money than they expected because of the vigorous action of Commissioner Charles D. Vail in enforcing the \$5 minimum wage and 8-hour day law on the Levy Construction Co. The concern tried to sneak out of the fair wage provisions of its contract for viaduct by forcing its workers to sign statements that they have re-

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Appeal to the Members of the Workers (Communist) Party

(Continued from Page One)

perfectly assured that every Party member, without a single exception, will put his shoulder to the wheel to build the Party—to help the Party rise stronger than ever out of the present difficulties.

DOUBLE THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP.
In the RUTHENBERG RECRUITING DRIVE—in the RUTHENBERG ENROLLMENT—we must turn a face of flint to our enemies to answer their feverish hopes for our disintegration with a doubled membership for our Party. We can and must make the RUTHENBERG RECRUITING DRIVE the most successful campaign ever waged by our Party.

And in this hour when the reactionary trade union bureaucracy is in league with the blackest labor-hating employers to take the very life from the trade unions by expelling the Communists and progressives, it is especially necessary for every Party member not only to be a union member but a tireless, energetic, active trade union worker. Our answer to these devastating acts of the Wolls, Greens, Lewis, and Sigmans must be "Into the unions. Let us build the unions into mighty invincible champions of the working class." The key to the success of all our Party campaigns today is our vigorous participation in trade union work. We must strengthen our trade union fractions. We must spare no effort or pain to help build the TUEL into a mass left wing organization that will prove a powerful force for the radicalizing of our trade union movement. In this effort particularly, no task is too small and no cost is too great.

Our anti-imperialist work is to be pushed with the greatest vigor. Our American Imperialist Octopus is stretching its enslaving tentacles over increasing sections of the earth. In Nicaragua, Mexico and China the brute force of Dollar Diplomacy is a constant menace to the lives and liberties of millions of colonial and semi-colonial people. Our Party, weak as it may momentarily be, must be on the job and do more than its bit to stay the crushing hand of American Imperialism.

EFFORTS MUST BE REDOUBLED.

In our campaign among the oppressed Negro masses, the exploited youth and working women, our efforts must be redoubled so that the cause of Communism can advance here at a greater pace than ever before.

Likewise our activities towards the development of the political consciousness of the American working class, towards the development of a Labor Party, should particularly now—with the reaction menacing the workers at every turn—go on not only with unabated vigor but with renewed, intensified spirit and determination.

All of our efforts, all of our moves, all of our steps must serve the upbuilding of the Party so as to prepare it for the leadership of the American proletariat facing the mightiest capitalist class of the world. The strengthening of our reorganized Party, making of every shop and street nucleus a living, virile unit of the Party, are bound up with the successful and energetic waging of our Party campaigns by our entire membership.

DETROIT THROWING ALL ITS FORCES INTO RUTHENBERG MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

CHICAGO, Ill., March 28.—District Organizer Baker of Detroit, has informed the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party of America that in his district the Ruthenberg recruiting campaign is going ahead with full speed.

Special arrangements are being made by Baker to utilize the Ruthenberg movie for the Party drive. The first showing of this picture, when it is ready for the city of Detroit, will be for party members only, and on presentation of membership cards.

Increase Activity.
Baker feels confident that thru the drive, the entire party spirit of the district will be improved and the members will be enthused and all party activities increased. There is already noticeable an increase in dues payments for the district.

Recent weeks have seen a steady influx of new members thruout the district. This influx has continued now for five months but it has been especially noticeable since the death of Comrade Ruthenberg.

Message From Mexico.
Mexico, D. F. A. 17 de Marzo de 1927.
"Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America—Chicago, Ill.

The members of the U. S. S. R. Citizens club, in meeting assembled, lament together with you the loss that the international proletariat in general and the American proletariat in particular suffered at the death of Comrade Ruthenberg.

We will continue the struggle for which Comrade Ruthenberg sacrificed all his life and energy and which will lead us towards the future Communist society."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—We bow our heads in grief over the loss of our devoted leader in the battles against American imperialism. We, the militant fighters in the trade union movement of Philadelphia while mourning the loss of our leader pledge our very lives for the ideal for which Comrade Ruthenberg has given his life.—Anna Schwartz, Secretary.

"Party of Ruthenberg"
Chicago Polish Fraction, Workers (Communist) Party.—"The Chicago Polish fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party gathered in meeting on March 2, 1927, expresses its sorrow at the death of our leader, Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg, one of the founders of the Communist Party of the United States. We feel deeply the loss of the leader of the revolutionary American proletariat.

"We pledge to consolidate our ranks around the party of Ruthenberg, the Workers (Communist) Party and to carry on the fight for comrade Ruthenberg's ideals—the Soviet Republic of America and the World Proletarian Revolution.

"We salute his work and will always keep his example bright in our memory."

CANADA—"Workers of far northwestern Canada mourn the death of Ruthenberg, the fearless spokesman and leader of the American labor movement. They pledge to carry on the work where he left off." Nicholas Dozenberg.

"Revolutionary Spirit"
Winthrop, Mass., Nucleus No. 4.—"American working class mourns loss of great leader and comrade Ruthenberg. His revolutionary spirit and integrity shall be carried forward in our Party as a tradition to be proud of. The comrades in Winthrop pledge to redouble our efforts to make up for Ruthenberg's death."

Boston Office, Freiheit.—"The Jewish Bureau Workers Party District 1 expresses its deepest sorrow for the death of our great leader Comrade Chas. Ruthenberg. The workers of all nationalities feel the loss of their most courageous fighter for their interests."—S. Jutiskes, Sec.—S. D. Levine, Mgr.

From the Northwest
Workers (Communist) Party, Duluth, Minn.—"The sad news of the untimely death of our leading comrade C. E. Ruthenberg struck the hearts of his comrades here to their very depths. The loss of such a leader who has always been in the struggle for the freedom of the workers from the capitalist exploiters is unbearable."

Will Spread His Message
Freiheit Management of Chicago.—"We express our deepest sorrow over the loss of our dear revolutionary leader in the United States. We will honor and carry on the struggle that Comrade Ruthenberg gave his life for, the great struggle for the working class. We will spread far and wide Comrade Ruthenberg's message and teachings, which always were directed towards and reached large masses of workers."

International Branch No. 2 Workers Party, Pittsburgh, Pa.—"We cannot express our sorrow by the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. Comrade Ruthenberg is dead. Long live the Workers Party of America."

"Comply With Last Wishes"
The Ettepanin, Worcester, Mass.—"While we mourn the loss of a true comrade, beloved, trusted and fearless leader of the revolutionary workers we will try with our renewed energy to comply with his last wishes."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER.

And a no more fitting tribute can be paid to our dead leader, Comrade Ruthenberg, and a no more effective weapon can be wielded for our success than the building of THE DAILY WORKER into a mass Communist Daily which will inspire and guide the workers in their uphill struggles.

Comrades! We must move forward and work harder than ever before to try to make good at least in part, the loss we have suffered thru the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. We have weathered many a storm before. We shall more than weather this fierce offensive against us.

In recent months, especially, you have shown the enemies of the working class that you cannot only take but can also strike blows that tell.

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!
You have set the pace in the organization of the unorganized for the entire labor movement thru your valiant efforts. Witness Passaic!

Not even the most abysmal conspiracies of reactionary labor leaders, employers, gangsters and the entire State Power with its injunctions, police terrorism and jails could dampen your ardor or undermine your fighting spirit. Witness, the heroic fight you are so actively engaged in to save the New York Needle Trades Unions.

No, not even the unbridled brutality of the corrupt Lewis machine can crush you in the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis may disfranchise you—may steal your union elections—may sell out your members to the operators in the wage scale negotiations, but your splendid achievements to date to save the United Mine Workers' Union herald a better day soon.

It is these and many other such achievements on your part that insure our Party's facing the present moment when we are beset with difficulties on all sides, with unshaken confidence as to the outcome as to the future. Let us close our ranks. Let us unify our forces and rally behind the Central Executive Committee to build the Party. Let us double our membership.

FORWARD TO MASS WORK.

Our watchwords—unify all our ranks—full support to the Central Executive Committee—and forward to mass work.

Every member in his place! Every member on the job for the Party for Communism, for the victory of the working class.

Comrades! Let us go forward to put the fullest life into the last words of our dead leader, Comrade Ruthenberg:

"Tell the Comrades to close their ranks—to build the Party. The American working class under the leadership of our Party and the Comintern will win. Let's fight on!"

LET US FIGHT ON—WITH SERIALIZED RANKS. MORE UNITY AND MORE DETERMINATION THAN EVER BEFORE AND WE WILL WIN.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

Judge Says Ford Trial Must Go On To the Finish

(Continued from Page One)

ifornia. He helped to redraft a new workman's compensation act for the state, he said, and defended it successfully in the courts. From 1913 to 1917, Sapiro said he practiced law in San Francisco.

"What was your first experience in cooperative marketing?"

Follower of Weinstock
"The first I heard of cooperative market was in 1908," said Sapiro, telling of a farmers' meeting near Stockton, Calif. He became a follower of Col. Horace Weinstock, later California state director of agriculture.

"Weinstock had quite a library and I read it, particularly everything I could get on agriculture credits and marketing," Sapiro added. He spaced his replies with smiles.

Organized Chicken Raisers
When Weinstock took office as farm director, the witness said he went along as assistant. This brought him into direct contact with farmers and growers. At last, in 1916, he said, he incorporated the poultry dealers of California. This was the first of his cooperatives.

Senator James A. Reed (D) of Missouri, chief of Ford's counsel, watched the witness, and objected particularly to testimony as to his anxiety to fight in the Great War. Sapiro was in an artillery company at Tacoma, Washington, when the armistice came.

A General Organizer
After the war, Sapiro said he organized fruit growers, bean growers, tomato growers and dairymen in California. In 1919 he said, his cooperative movement spread beyond the limits of California. The first step was to Oregon, he said, to organize prune growers, then to the Washington wheat growers.

Idaho was next and then he jumped across the nation to Mississippi where staple cotton growers wanted to organize. In rapid succession, Sapiro named North Carolina, Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina where he organized cotton growers.

Tobacco and Wheat
The first tobacco cooperative was organized in Virginia in 1921, he said. The next was Kentucky. At the same time he organized wheat associations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, North Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado. Then he organized burley tobacco associations in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana.

Into Canada
His first venture outside the United States was to "handle dairy and fruit problems in 1922" in the Canadian Province of Ontario. He went, he said, at the invitation of the minister of agriculture. He also organized wheat growers in the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In 1922 and 1923 the witness said he organized potato growers in Maine, Minnesota, Colorado and Idaho. In early 1924 he helped organize wheat growers in Indiana.

DRAMA

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE.
Elsie Janis, Wilda Bennett and Peppy De Albrow and Carlos Cobian's Argentine Orchestra, with Jose Moriche, tenor; Lou Tellegen in "His Bridal Night," by Edgar Allen Woolf; Cecil Cunningham; Coram; Burns and Allen; Billy Reed and Lew Duthers; Ella Bradna and Company.

MOSS' BROADWAY.
Joseph E. Howard and his 1927 revue; Bert Hanlon; Eddie Allen and Doris Canfield; Walter and Walters and Company; Bernard and Kellar; Brems, Fitz and Murphy Brothers.

HIPPOTRONE.
Pat Rooney and Marion Bent and Pat Rooney, Sr., and Company; Townsend and Bold, Muriel Stryker, Anita Nieto, and Mildred Burns; the Van Joyce Sisters, and Andy Byrnes; Chaz Chase; Helena Russo, soprano; Warren and O'Brien; Sylvia Loyal and Company.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

"What Anne Brought Home" will celebrate the fiftieth performance at Wallack's Theatre.

Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora," with Grace George in the leading role, will be revived at the Ritz Theatre this evening. Another premiere for this evening is "The Scavenger," a new play by David Higgins and Bennett Musson, which opens at the 4th Street Theatre.

Ann Davis and Charles Richman will be in "Love is Like That," the romantic comedy by S. N. Behrman and Kenyon Nicholson which Jones and Green will present in mid-April.

"Loud Speaker" is in its final week at the New Playwrights Theatre. "La Fiesta" will open at the 52nd Street next Wednesday night.

Racine's "Esther," adapted by John Massfield, will be performed by the Chrystie Little Theatre Guild on April 2, 3, 4 and 5.

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PINWHEEL
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EMPLOYERS OLD AGE PENSION EXPOSED AS VALUELESS FOR THE WORKERS' NEEDS

WASHINGTON, March 28 (FP).—In its weekly news service the American Federation of Labor publishes conspicuously the evidence gathered by the Pennsylvania Old Age Pensions Commission, showing that employers' pension schemes for workers are unsound.

"This pension system," says the Federation, "provides no guarantee of continuance of annuities to employees of the firm, as they are subject to withdrawal at the pleasure of the company."

"The commission's findings recall the recent collapse of the Morris Packing Co.'s old-age pension system when that concern was taken over by the Armour Packing Corporation. Several hundred Morris employees labored for years on a low-wage basis in the hope that they would be pensioned in their declining days. When the transfer was made, they failed to secure redress in the courts for this violation of an implied contract."

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EVA LE GALLIENNE



Director and chief player of the Civic Repertory Theatre now in its seventh month at the 14th Street Theatre.

"The Comic," adapted by James L. A. Burrell and Laurence Brown from the Hungarian of Lajos Luria, will be produced by John Jay Scholl and William J. Periman with J. C. Nugent and Patricia Collinge heading the cast.

SCREEN NOTES

"The Gaucho," a tale of cowboy life in South America, by Elton Thomas, author of "The Black Pirate," will be Douglas Fairbank's next picture.

"Irish Destiny," a motion picture made in Ireland, is being shown at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theatre.

Norma Talmadge is working on her screen version of "Camille" which will have its premiere at the Globe Theatre Thursday, April 21.

Herbert Brenon signed a contract with Joseph M. Schenck to direct pictures independently for release through United Artists. His first production will be "Sorrell and Son."

AMUSEMENTS

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SIGMAN AGENTS GO INTO HOMES TO SABOTAGE DEFENSE OF UNIONISTS

The defenseless cloakmakers, who are behind prison bars are the latest victims to be attacked by Morris Sigman, the reactionary right wing president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in his ruthless, union-smashing campaign.

Personal Calls. Sigman is endeavoring to hamper the raising of funds for the legal defense and the aid of the families of the cloak strikers who were so heavily sentenced by Judge Otto Rosalsky two months ago. His representatives have been making personal calls to try to prevent individuals from making contributions to the defense fund; and in yesterday's capitalist papers he published a letter, purporting to come from four of the imprisoned cloakmakers, in which the defense fund is denounced and workers are urged not to help with it.

It is quite evident that this letter, with its well-known phrases of denunciation of the Joint Board, was drawn up in Sigman's office and did not originate with the workers themselves even though they may have been induced to sign it, because they were promised a speedy release from jail. It is typical of the sort of statements which Sigman's agents have repeatedly tried to get the prisoners to sign, according to letters sent by them to the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers whose officials Morris Sigman is seeking to frame up.

Sigman, The Jailor. In commenting upon Sigman's efforts to prevent the raising of funds for defense of the cloakmakers and furriers, C. S. Zimmerman of the cloak and dressmakers' Joint Board, said:

"President Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is now making desperate attempts to prevent a successful campaign among workers and labor sympathizers for sums with which to defend the cases of workers arrested for picketing during the last strike, and for the relief of their families."

"His letters received from prisoners, with which he is trying to bolster up these attempts are outrageous in view of the circumstances. Before these prisoners came to trial, officers of the International carried on propaganda to the effect that these men were sluggers, which greatly prejudiced their cases; and on the day of the trial their lawyer, H. Bushell, withdrew from the cases altogether."

To Whip Them Into Line. "The purpose evidently was to secure long terms for these men so as to provoke them into implicating leaders of the Joint Board."

"Agents of the International have been visiting all prisoners in jail, and with false promises of securing their freedom, they have attempted again and again to secure from them just such statements as this so-called 'let-

ter' which Sigman has given out. Most of the prisoners have not fallen into this trap."

"In letters from prisoners to the Joint Board they have exposed this conspiracy of Sigman to frame up the leaders. Max Borenstein, Morris Turetsky, Charles Walfish, Paul Kalichman, Samuel Grossman, Arthur Zinn, Harry Friedman and Anton Kutzuk have written that they were visited by an agent of the International who promised he would get them free if they signed various ready made statements. They were told that they would get out of jail at once if they signed."

Reject Proposition. "They refused to sign and wrote us to reiterate their loyalty to the Joint Board, and to call other cloakmakers, to resist the union-baiters who are attempting to take advantage of their unfortunate position in this way."

"We shall secure affidavits from the prisoners as to their full experiences with Sigman's agents, and what intimidations they have suffered as they have revealed them to us in their letters."

Letter From Friedman. These tactics of Sigman were exposed in a letter from Harry Friedman, one of the prisoners, which THE DAILY WORKER published on March 17th. Friedman told them that Sigman had sent him a telegram promising help if he would denounce the Joint Board. Apparently all the prisoners have been subjected to this form of persecution.

Hungarian Fascists Put Blame For Blackshirt Revolts on Communists

VIENNA, March 28.—The campaign in favor of a trial of the imprisoned left socialists and Communist before a Special Court is increasing continuously. The social democratic "Nepzavna" reports that the police will propose a trial before a Special Court on the basis of the "material of the examination," because the plans for a "Communist Putsch" must be tried before a Special Court on the basis of the hangmen's law III of 1921.

At a conference of the Unity Party, which is the government party, fascist deputies spoke about alleged Communist plots in the country. They mentioned as a proof for the organizational activity of the Communists in the whole of Hungary, the continuous rebellions in the military-fascist organization of the youth, "Levente."

The fascists alarm the public on account of alleged meetings in the villages, arranged by Vagi Party, and demand energetic measures from the government.

Magistrate McAdoo Not Saying Anything About Green's Bribery Charge

No announcement was issued yesterday by Chief City Magistrate McAdoo concerning his decision on the report of the investigation of the fur strike which was handed to him last Friday by Mayor Walker.

It has been stated that the Chief Magistrate would inform the mayor yesterday what action he contemplated in view of the alleged bribery of the police of fur workers. However, the report was so long it took more time to read it than Mr. McAdoo had anticipated, so it is said. It is possible no announcement on this matter will be made for several days.

Meetings of all four locals—1, 5, 10, 15—affiliated with the New York Furriers Joint Board will be held on Thursday evening, March 31, at 8 P. M. The halls will be announced later.

Gold and Lawson Join In Workers' Play Talk

Several hundred people joined in a spirited discussion following the symposium at the New Playwrights' Theatre, 62nd St., and 8th Ave., when Michael Gold, Edith Ellis, Romney Brent, and John Howard Lawson discussed the subject, "What kind of play best reflects American life?"

Gold, whose play "Fiesta," opens at the theatre on Wednesday, April 6, declared that the New Playwrights Theatre was a "transitional" theatre. "We are now only creating the beginnings of a workers' theatre; the process will be long and arduous."

John Howard Lawson, whose play, "Loud Speaker," is now being presented at the theatre, asserted that "in the final analysis, the theatre must be 'theatrical,' and that 'the elements of a good play must remain the conflict of emotions.'"

"At the same time," declared Lawson, "should a good workers' drama be offered us we would take it without hesitation."

The New Playwrights Theatre opened early in March with the object of providing young American playwrights an opportunity for experimenting in the newer dramatic forms.

ALBANY, March 28.—At the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1926, there were 47,514 patients on the books of the three classes of institutions caring for the mentally diseased in New York, according to the report today of the state hospital commission.

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MARINES FIGHT IN NICARAGUA; PLANE SHOT AT

Admiral Latimer Scolds Diaz for Incompetence

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A minor engagement has been fought in the interior of Nicaragua between U. S. marines and residents of the country, whether actually incorporated in any army or not is unknown.

Admiral Latimer in charge of the naval and marine forces invading the Latin American republic reports that members of the patrol exchanged shots with Nicaraguans at Leon, and that a marine airplane, flying between Dario and Matagalpa, was struck by bullets fired from the ground by some unknown.

They Don't Like Marines. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the navy department through here because of the restrained hostility with which the population of Nicaragua regard the presence in their midst of the swarming American forces. It was not realized before that the "natives" had a real ideal for the independence of their country.

Marines to Leave? BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, March 28.—Liberal sources heard today that the United States, needing marines badly in other parts of the world, has threatened the American puppet general, Diaz, that it will cease maintaining an army here in his defense unless he shows himself more capable on his own behalf.

These reports stated that Admiral Latimer told President Diaz that he felt that the conservatives were leaning too heavily on the American forces and that the conservatives' military forces should be brought into action to "re-establish peace."

Reports from Puerto Cabezas state that President Sacasa is still confident of eventual success of the liberals.

To Organize the Greek Food Workers, Large Mass Meeting Tonight

The second mass meeting in the organizational campaign of the hotel and restaurant workers will be held tonight at 133 W. 51st St., when the Greek workers will join in the effort to unionize the thousands of workers in this city.

George Arvanitis will be the principal speaker, and P. Pascal Cosgrove, secretary-organizer of the union, will preside.

Earl Carroll, Vanities producer, sentenced to serve a year and a day at Atlanta for the Joyce Hawley wine bath party yesterday apparently changed his plans about "giving himself up to face the music."

It now appears Carroll will "hold the fort."

W. Darling To Be Chief Liquor Spy in New York

WASHINGTON, March 28.—W. Darling, prohibition investigator and former Department of Justice agent, will take charge of undercover work in New York April 1, when the resignation of A. Bruce Bielaski becomes effective, assistant secretary of the treasury Andrews announced today.

Darling will be attached to the office of administrator Chester P. Mills. Undercover work will be continued in modified form after July 1, as a result of the senate's striking out of the appropriation. Money will not be paid over to investigators in advance to use as they see fit, and all investigators will be carried on government payrolls, Andrews said.

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DR. L. KESSLER SURGEON DENTIST 48-50 DELANCEY STREET Cor. Eldridge St. New York

Gov. Al Smith Signs Seven Baumes Crime Bills; 27 Defeated

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Seven of the Baumes crime commission bills were signed today by Governor Smith. The legislature passed 13 of the 40 bills urged by the commission to curb crime.

Chief among the crime bills approved were: Providing a person convicted of committing a fourth felony, while armed, shall be sent to prison for life. Under the old law such a person could be sentenced from 25 years to life.

Permitting the prosecutor to appeal in every case where the defendant may appeal except in case of acquittal.

Providing applications for bail must be accompanied by a statement showing if previous applications are denied.

Permitting the employment of emergency stenographers to expedite the disposition of criminal cases.

Requiring judges before pronouncing sentence to have a complete criminal record of the defendant.

Judge Cropsey Refuses A Permanent Injunction Against Shoe Workers

Declaring that he "had been imposed upon," Justice Cropsey, in the supreme court, Brooklyn, has denied the application of the Fisher-Gordon Shoe Co. to make permanent the injunction which was granted to them recently, which restrains their workers now on strike from picketing.

The judge said that he had "been imposed upon," as he has now discovered that the affidavits of the company were drawn three days before the corporation, which bought out the shoe business from another concern against which the strike had been declared, was actually incorporated.

Grandson of Governor Confesses Big Theft

DETROIT, March 28.—Lee Delahoussaye, 40, who claims to be the grandson of former Governor John D. Delahoussaye and a nephew of Garland H. Delahoussaye, former United States senator from Louisiana, today confessed, according to federal authorities to the theft of \$8,000 worth of government money orders in New York.

Tel. Lehigh 6022. DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-5 P. M. Daily Except Friday and Sunday. 249 EAST 116TH STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York.

Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendin Surgeon Dentists 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803 Phone Stuyv. 10119

SCOTT NEARING On League of Nations Or Soviet Union TONIGHT, MARCH 29th 8:30 P. M. Brownsville Labor Lyceum 219 Sackman Street. Auspices Co-operative Educational Assn.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE TO BUY YOUR TICKETS to the 5th FREIHEIT JUBILEE for SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd at Madison Square Garden 49th St. and 8th Ave.

DOWNTOWN "Freiheit," 29 Union Square. Lida's Book Store, 205 East Broadway.

United Workers' Co-operative, 69 Fifth Ave., cor. 14th St. Furriers' Joint Board, 22 E. 23 St. Local 22 (I.A.W.U.), 18 W. 31st St. Sollins Restaurant, 222 E. 14th St. Rager's Dinewell Restaurant, 78 Second Ave., near 45 St.

BROWNVELL Goldstein's Book Store, 255 Sutter Ave. WILLIAMSBURG Katz Drug Store, 78 Graham Ave. BATH BEACH Molerman's Book Store, 8608 29th Avenue.

BORO PARK Snow's Drug Store, 48rd St., corner 15th Ave.

STATEN ISLAND Moss Dry Good Store, 1050 Castleton Ave., W. New Brighton. HARLEM National Restaurant, 4599 Madison Ave., cor. 107th St. Sockhuffs Drug Store, 1674 Madison Ave.

BRONX Hippoport-Cutler Book Store, 1210 Southern Boulevard, cor. Wilkins Co-operative Colony, 2706 Bronx Park East, cor. Allerton Ave. Simevitch Stationery Store, 424 E. 167th St., near 2nd Ave.

NEW YORK PHOTOGRAPHERS MEET DEMAND BOSSES RECOGNIZE UNION

A conference which may possibly result in a collective agreement between the Photographic Workers' Union and the New York Photographers' League took place last night at the Hotel McAlpin where the employers association, representing over 100 firms was holding a meeting.

This conference followed an organization meeting of the Photographic Workers' Union Local 17830, held at the Labor Temple 14th street and Second avenue early in the evening, where president Henry Rossmann, who acted as chairman, announced that he was to meet with the bosses at their invitation and discuss the terms of a possible agreement.

Demand Overtime Pay. The photographic workers are demanding recognition of the union; a 48-hour week; 6-day week; and time and a half for overtime.

"There could not be a more favorable time for organizing and putting forth these demands," President Rossmann declared. "The union has displayed energy and spirit in the steps it has taken, and the bosses show an inclination to prefer union men. There is certainly no discrimination against the union so far."

Baum Speaks. Secretary-treasurer Louis A. Baum, who was one of the speakers, pointed out to the photographic workers how imperative organization is in the face of the rapid mechanization of the industry.

"Look at the mechanical developing machine that has been invented to replace individual workers. Up on Broadway they have a show room

where they turn out 8 finished pictures for a quarter; and as soon as the cost of these machines is reduced, their use will spread.

Individual Helpless. "Where will we be without an organization then? The isolated worker will be a powerless cog in the industry. We must do what Local 6 of the printers did when the Mergenthaler Linotype came in—organize to protect our jobs."

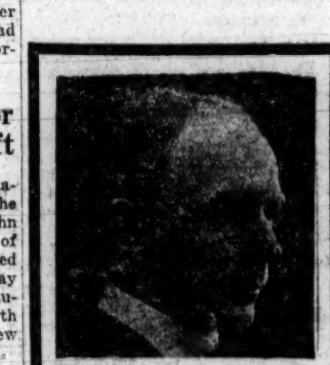
Bonchi Friedman of the paper box makers union, and Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League were also speakers at last night's meeting which was attended by a good sized group of workers.

20,000,000 By 1965 Predicted for New York By Committee

Belief that the population of New York will reach 20,000,000 by 1965 was predicted by the Committee on Regional Plan of New York.

In its report the committee claims that the greatest needs of this city at the present time is an improvement of living and working conditions and the preservation and development of the existing harbor.

The report declares that there is ample space to provide for any expected increase of population without overcrowding, holding that congestion is due to wrong distribution and not to lack of space. No mention is made of how poor workers will be benefited by the building of new houses if the rents continue to be high.



The Sustaining Fund Will Bring More Cartoons

Cartoons are a direct and powerful means of appeal to the workers. The DAILY WORKER is planning to have more of them and to add to its staff the finest labor cartoonists that can be found in the United States. Already a number of the most prominent artists in the country have indicated their willingness to lend a hand to build up THE DAILY WORKER.

The Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund has been organized in order that we may add to the paper, those special features which are attractive to workers, i.e., pictures and cartoons. Some of our friends in different parts of the country have even hinted at the desirability of a comic strip.

Of course we shall carry out our plans along this line speedily and systematically. Meanwhile the best way of insuring that the DAILY WORKER will be supplied with the finest labor cartoons to be had, is by raising a substantial Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

It might not be amiss to tell an inside secret that there is strong possibility of our securing regular artistic contributions from Hay Bales again as well as Fred Ellis, and others.

There is no reason why we cannot have the most sparkling set of cartoons in the entire country in our paper, if we will do our share to supply the necessary wherewithal. The Sustaining Fund will do the trick. Are you a member? If not join now!

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Included is my contribution of dollars cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER. I will pay the same amount regularly every Name Address City State Attach check or money order.



"Fiesta"

a play by Comrade Michael Gold

Arrangements have been made with the NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE for a DAILY WORKER BENEFIT WEEK—April 11 to April 16—at Comrade Michael Gold's Mexican play "FIESTA". After the enthusiasm which attended our benefit week at the Guild's production of "Pygmalion," we don't know what will happen now that we have announced a benefit week at this play that is written by a comrade and is so much closer to the hearts and lives of the working class.

We predict, however, that for one solid week there will not be a single vacant seat at the NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE.

Telephone Stuyvesant 6584 immediately and make your reservations, or call at The DAILY WORKER Office, 108 East 14th Street.



Fifth Freiheit Jubilee

SATURDAY EVENING APRIL 2nd, 1927 in

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 49th Street & 8th Avenue

Freiheit Gesangs Verein accompanied by

New York Symphony Orchestra will present the poem of the Russian Revolution

TWELVE

written by Alexander Blok. Music and Conducted by JACOB SCHAFER.

JACOPO RIMINI and SERGEI RODOMSKY in a special program.

The well-known soprano ROSA RAISA

in a special program. This will be her first recital in New York within the last 2 years.

ALL SEATS RESERVED. Tickets: \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 at Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

Rev. Dr. Williams Was Not "One of the Best Friends That China Has Ever Had"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Kelgwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, devoted his Sunday sermon to the death of the Rev. Dr. John E. Williams, the lone American killed in the much exploited "massacre" that was supposed to have taken place last Thursday when the People's Army took over Nanking. In fact this "massacre" took place only on the pages of the world imperialist press.

The Rev. Dr. Kelgwin is reported to have said that, "The man who shot to death the Rev. Dr. John E. Williams, Vice President of Nanking University, shot one of the best friends China ever had."

The New York Times publishes more than a column report of the sermon. It is difficult to discover from this report how Williams had befriended the Chinese people. No attempt is made to differentiate between him and other missionaries, to show that he did not also try to keep the eyes of the Chinese workers and peasants on a promised happy future in the sky, while the profiteers were going through their pockets, picking them clean of the necessary wherewithal for providing food, clothing and shelter on earth.

In fact the sermon was conclusive testimony proving that Williams was an excellent agent of imperialism, the kind that Cecil Rhodes was glad to invite into South Africa to make native labor feel content under the worst conditions imposed on them in the diamond mines owned by Britain's ruthless capitalist overlords.

It was Sir Frederick Lugard, one of England's foremost "empire builders," who wrote in 1905 eulogizing the part played consciously or unconsciously by missionaries in preparing the way for capitalist development of the so-called "backward" elements among the peoples of the earth. Sir Frederick spoke especially of the "heathen" of South Africa, but what he had to say is equally applicable to similar efforts in China. It is applicable to Williams. Sir Frederick said:

"There is one agency which has done more, perhaps, than any other for the development of British possessions. This is the pioneer work of the missionaries—of such men as Livingstone and Moffatt. I put aside the spiritual aspect of such work, and am now looking at its economic advantages to a State.

"Missionaries are usually active agents in teaching industrial work among the natives and in creating within them new habits and desires, all of which tend to the increase of commerce. In missionary enterprises of today the necessity of teaching the native some industry whereby he can obtain his living after conversion, is more and more recognized.

"I feel convinced that that government is wise that will foster and encourage missionary effort for the sake, not only of spiritual advantages, but also of temporal.

Under these conditions the best type of missionary is one who has two qualities:

First—He does not interfere with or question the nature of the profit social system that he serves, especially as it exploits the subject peoples with whom he comes directly in contact.

Second—He does not concern himself with the politics of the government to which he gives his allegiance. In other words, he is perfectly servile, christianlike in his non-resistance, with hands clasped meekly and eyes turned solemnly heavenward.

If what the Rev. Dr. Kelgwin said is to be believed then the Rev. Dr. Williams was such a missionary of imperialism. Kelgwin said:

First, "Williams never allowed himself to be entangled in the commercial structure in China."

Imperialism could not want a more abject slave. China's whole struggle grows out of the efforts of other nations to dominate it politically, in order that the commercial interests of the various capitalist states may be advanced satisfactorily.

According to his friend Kelgwin, whose church provided Williams with the necessary funds to carry on his "work" in the Orient, Williams had nothing to say about the bludgeoning of China by "The Powers" these many years. The opium war was to him a matter of no concern. The ruthless suppression of the so-called "Boxer Uprising" concerned nobody else. If the bayonets of the imperialist soldiers dripped the blood of the Chinese workers, Williams evidently felt his hands were clean because he turned his face the other way. It was not for him to question the police power of the capitalist state.

Similarly, Williams held aloof, it is claimed, from the "commercial structure." Business might be a sordid affair. But Williams would not say so. Women and children might be enslaved in industry, crushed in the capitalist industrial machine. Williams did not allow himself to become "entangled." The striking Shanghai textile workers might be slaughtered in the streets. But that was no concern to the Reverend Doctor, except that he might offer up a prayer to the Christian God, in whose name the murders were originally committed, the military and naval forces being well supplied with god-fearing chaplains.

Thus Williams was the best type of tool of imperialism in the Orient. He helped give the looting of the bandit profiteers a respectable face that even fooled some Chinese workers and peasants. It is no more possible to be neutral in the class struggle in Shanghai, Nanking or Canton, than it is to institute "class peace" in New York, Chicago or San Francisco.

When Williams did not attack the imperialist system for the pillage of subject peoples, he supported it passively, which is none the less effectively, which is the mission of the missionary.

Williams was a "good" missionary. In addition he had ability. This was plainly shown by the fact that he was repeatedly offered positions as director of mercantile agencies at fabulous salaries, according to Kelgwin.

Big business, seeking profits in a foreign land, does not pick those as its servants who criticize it, who differ with its policies, who are hostile to the capitalist state at home that protects it, with army and navy, even to the waging of war. The "commercial structure" had taken inventory of the Rev. Dr. John E. Williams, as vice president of Nanking University, and it had not found him wanting.

As the favored son, therefore, of American imperialism, the Rev. Dr. Williams could not have been, in any sense of the word, one of the "best friends that China ever had." He was one of its worst enemies, in that the bloodier deeds of the capitalist state could be shrouded somewhat successfully under his coat that seemed clean.

It is because the Chinese workers and peasants have discovered the blood shed by imperialism under the white cloak of christianity, that they have been able to open their eyes and see the real nature of the struggle that confronts them.

Factors in the Mining Situation

THE power of the United Mine Workers will again be felt by the country provided the 100,000 former union miners now working for non-union mines walk out if the union strikes April 1. That is the view of government circles according to Paul Wootton, Washington correspondent of Coal Age.

The big question, he says, is, will they go out if a general suspension is ordered. If not the strike will mean a drop of only 1,000,000 tons a week in coal production and with present reserves the country can stand that for 40 weeks before reaching the danger point. But many thousands of non-union miners walked out in the Connellsville, Somerset and adjacent Pennsylvania districts in 1922.

Joining Forces

Union activities in certain non-union fields are noted by Coal Age and the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Coal Age speaks of considerable headway in reorganizing western Kentucky. The journal cites a report that Muhlenburg county miners in this section have voted to strike in the event of a suspension in the central competitive field. In southern West Virginia, also, according to Coal Age, union officials claim about 5000 members, with many non-union miners ready to follow the union lead if the unionization drive gets under way after April 1.

"Nonunion" Means Low Wage

A sympathetic walkout of non-union miners would be assured if they took to heart a recent statement by the Ohio operators association which shows historically that periods of non-union operation have been synonymous with low prices, low wages, low profits and irregular employment. Going far back in their history of negotiations the operators say:

"In 1885 the condition of the miners in the mining camps of America was almost unbearable. Wages were low, hours of labor long and employment

intermittent. The average coal company in the central competitive field was earning little if any dividends and the general situation to all parties at interest was most unsatisfactory."

There followed a short period of collective bargaining in the central competitive field, 1886 to 1889, but this broke down as a result of keen competition and the weakness of the union. Then, "beginning 1890 and continuing during the depression up to the strike of July 4, 1897, chaos reigned, wages were low with little employment and great loss to the coal companies."

Must Unite

"In January 1898," continues the brief history, "the operators and miners of the central competitive field again reestablished joint bargaining, which resulted in the Chicago and Columbus agreement. The Chicago agreement covered tonnage rates and hours of labor, the Columbus agreement the day-wage rates. Since this agreement day rates have increased from \$1.75 to \$7.50 per day in the central competitive field. During these years the United Mine Workers of America have developed from an organization of 10,000 members to one of 400,000 and have exercised control in the central competitive field."

"The miners' union," say the operators, "has been unable to exercise any considerable influence upon the wages and working conditions south of the Ohio river, their membership in that territory being very small. Hence since 1898 Ohio has increased her tonnage 100 per cent, Indiana 365 per cent, Illinois 271 per cent, while the territory known as West Virginia and Kentucky have increased their tonnage 786 per cent and 1530 per cent, respectively."

The statement makes clear the interest of all miners in extending union control until coal will be mined only for decent wages and in reasonable hours.

Job Hunting on a Rainy Day

By FRED HARRIS

THESE few lines are written in my "furnished room" at 8 o'clock, Monday morning, possibly one of the most unpropitious of places and unusual of hours imaginable for writing an article. And yet, there is a logical reason for this, for also most people are still sleeping or are just about to be awakened by the melodious ring of an alarm clock. I have already at this early hour had an adventure warranting the penning of these lines.

"Man is the subject (and victim too) of his environment." The veracity of this maxim is obvious. My environment at the present time is "rainy," hence instead of working at my trade on some job, I am sitting in my furnished room and scribbling.

I have been "up" since 6 o'clock and have gone thru the usual routine preparatory to putting in a day's work. I am somewhat eager too, for this is to be my first job since November, some four months ago. It has been a tough winter, with jobs at a minimum. Friday I applied for work at the Browning Painting Co., and was told to "come around" on Monday morning. To be sure, I got no definite promise, but had reason to believe that if the boss would feel alright, if the weather be permissible, if I'd come early enough to be at the head of the waiting line and if I should strike the boss's fancy at that time, that there would then be a job for me on Monday morning. The many "ifs" seemed to be insurmountable, still there was a fighting chance.

It is a well known fact that an old-time sea captain, of the windjammer type, will avoid going to sea on a Friday, which factor can be explained by the religion of the ancient Norsemen. Friday was the day of Frya, the goddess of the sea, and the religious services rendered to that lady on Fridays usually kept the Norsemen in port. Altho the religious ceremonies have ceased long ago, yet the tradition of not going to sea on a Friday remains.

The same principle, tho of a different nature, prevails among painter bosses, who, because of the interference of rain with outside housepainting, will not hire men on a wet day, altho most of the work today is inside of the buildings, unmolested by outside weather conditions.

This morning it is raining. My intelligence should have told me to stay home, but I had a vague promise for the job and jobs are very scarce.

PRUDENCE IS THE MOTHER OF SECURITY.



(Der Yotz, Vienna)

Geese warned ancient Rome of approaching danger but they bedeviled Mussolini's sleeping hours.

Kerensky And His Uncle.



Uncle Sam to Kerensky: Here is a little contribution to the cause of democracy and if you ever strike oil, don't forget your uncle.

PROFESSOR MUMBLES

the old professor mumbles on while barricades are growing up and the youth wonders will these pedants be like scared cockroaches scuttling before a human tread peeking white-faced at the thundering world from their ivory towers and will they when a pure clean steel-jacketed little bullet bores them thru

leak

sawdust

faster america faster for the young man wants to see how mumbbling old professors will act when they are confronted with the realities of the revolutionary machine age will they scuttle like cockroaches at human tread and when bored by a revolutionary bullet will they

leak

sawdust

—SIMMONS GUINNE.

Lewis Hugs His Swag.



This Faker's salary was raised \$4,000 at the last U. M. of A. convention, but he believes the miners should be satisfied with what they have.

THE PERFECT POEM

(To An Electrical Wizard Now Dead)

These spindly fellows strut on this new stage With smiles of cynical morbidity, With warped intelligences bathing angrily In the modern sea of sordidness. With rage Titanic they hear the continuous steely clang Of the smoothly oiled machines, and grind Their colgated teeth in derision against the mind That set forth the machines that bang So rudely on the drum of their esthetic ear.

And you old fellow, with contorted shape Plying with skilled hands did rape That muse the poets call their own sweet dear. Listen, old fellow, hunching over your deity, Gazing with loving eyes on the lurid spark Created by your hand shoot through the dark, Oblivious to all except this, your ecstasy, Flaunt your poem in the highest sky, And hurl to all eyes your flaming jagged "I."

Joseph Kalar

ON PULLING NAILS OUT OF A WOODEN CASE

A few muffled blows. Two steel hands closing in and ever in. A long drawn-out squeal. A body twisted and racked like one of Dante's tortured souls in Hell. . . . Finally stillness and consignment to the scrap-heap With the rest of your fellows. . . . It is beautiful. How you shriek when I throttle you in my steel grip! How you scream when I pull you from your nesting place!

—SIMMONS GUINNE.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

BOOKS

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY.

An Outline of Economic Geography. Plebs Textbooks Number 4. Plebs League, London. \$7.50.

Any worker who wishes to understand the actual practice of imperialism must begin by studying geography. Only by studying the map of the world, by studying geographical locations, climate, distribution of natural resources, and trade routes can one understand why it is that the U. S. Marines "see the world."

The Plebs "Outline of Economic Geography" covers a very important field and does it, even from the purely technical point of view, much better than most of the more pretentious bourgeois texts on this subject. It is very interesting, simply, and clearly written, and no worker need fear that he will find it above his head. The book does not attempt to be impartial but has a decided working class viewpoint, not dragged in by the neck, but inherent in the work and developed consistently.

The book falls into two main sections: first, an analysis of geographic factors in their influence on history and second, the world today. Particular attention is paid to the growth of world economic inter-dependence from earliest times up to the present day.

Some criticisms can undoubtedly be made. The treatment of the world as divided among five mutually opposing groups (four imperialist and one soviet) seems to be little to state. Then, too, the following statements should not be passed without challenge: "The failure of the revolution in Hungary should be a standing warning to revolutionists against ignoring geographical factors"; and, in another portion of the book, "The problem of the food supply, the problem of communications and of access to raw materials—these and other such questions have to be faced and solved before the workers can successfully take over, and maintain, control." Both these statements represent a serious exaggeration of the importance of the geographical factor. Many reasons may be advanced for the failure of the Hungarian Revolution—the extreme treachery of the Social Democrats, the lack of a clear-cut Communist Party, the failure to secure a firm alliance with the peasantry by dividing up the big estates and giving the peasants the land—and so on. But one thing is sure: the Hungarian Revolution was not doomed by geographical factors. The second statement is open to a similar criticism. The geographical problems have to be faced by the workers (just as all other problems must be faced) but they do not necessarily have to be solved before taking over control. This would in nine cases out of ten mean an indefinite postponement of all attempts at revolution.

It is interesting to note that although the book is marked "Reprinted with corrections" as late as January 1926, the Chinese question is put as "Who is to exploit the Chinese?" China has moved, fast in the past year and it seems reasonably sure today that China is going to be exploited by nobody but the Chinese. The reader must make his own additions to the chapter on the Far East.

However, the few errors stand out only by contrast with the rest of the book which maintains an unusually high level as regards reliability and accuracy. The large number of maps illustrating every important point in the text make the book especially easy to follow. It is essentially a textbook for workers and should be recommended unreservedly.

—N. SPARKS.

"THE HAMMER."

"The Hammer," the Yiddish Communist monthly, seems determined to be a serious magazine at any cost. This is decidedly ingenious. Most magazines are only pseudo-serious. It is assumed that the readers suffer from chronic mental indigestion. Hence the tough, solid, marrowy stuff is carefully refined, pulverized, attenuated until it becomes a soft, soothing zero. Or else it is camouflaged with spices, floral decorations and lots of soda water.

The current number of "The Hammer" continues the serious tempo that the magazine set from the start. Its 64 large, double-column pages exemplify a variety that makes no sacrifice of depth.

There is, for example, an article called "The Economic Life of the United States in 1926," by A. G. Bosse. It is the sort of thing which "The Nation" might have done very entertainingly in about 1,500 words, with lots of billowy generalizations to fill the gaps. In "The Hammer" it becomes a thing of almost forbidding aspect. Divisions and sub-divisions: industrial production, employment, industrialization of the South, the building industry, railroads, agriculture, foreign and domestic commerce, etc. Bare, meaningful sentences, figures, facts. This is not for the tired business man, but for the thinking worker and student who want to know what is hiding behind the great blank mask, Prosperity.

An article of a similar sort is one on "The Problem of the Aliens in France and the Condition of the Jewish Workers," by Simchah Liev.

The contemporary scene is, however, not the only concern of "The Hammer." Vividly written articles such as "The Paris Commune," by M. Garvit, and "Ludlow," by I. Sultan, present the history of great revolutionary struggles of the past against the background of the social, economic and political conditions that molded their course.

The same distinction may be found in the department devoted to the arts. One of the features of the present issue is a remarkable series of peasant poems by Ch. Weinerman, one of an interesting group of poets that have sprung up in the Jewish colonies in Soviet Russia. There are also many other poems, short stories and essays, both original and translated, and a number of reproductions of woodcuts and paintings.

My chief criticisms are technical. I think the editors ought to indicate whenever an article, poem or story is translated and give the name of the translator. Slim Martin, for example, would be surprised to discover that he has learned how to write Yiddish.

My second criticism is more in the nature of a plea to the editors to improve the typography and paper. The eyesight of Jewish workers is notoriously bad. And the print is so funeral and foggy that it at times requires courage to read through a long article. "The Hammer" is poor, I know. So poor that it can't even afford to pay its writers, all of whom are voluntary contributors. But typography and the general appearance of a magazine are, I think, important.

"The Hammer," it seems to me, is fulfilling three important functions. It is presenting pictures of the contemporary social, economic and political scene throughout the world with special reference to the United States, and applying throughout a Marxist interpretation; it is showing the historic continuity of the revolutionary movement by descriptions of great working class struggles of the past; and it is attempting to integrate the struggle for a new social and economic order with the efforts to evolve a working class culture by offering examples of literature and art that are close to the fundamental interests and aspirations of the workers. To fulfill these three functions is to become one of the most important weapons of the class-conscious Jewish proletariat of America.

—A. B. MAGIL.

BEAUTY IN THE RAND SCHOOL.

Several weeks ago in an essay called, "The Rand School: A Memory," I implied that this former workers' institution was very much on the decline. I also suggested that the directors of the school had departed from the original aims of the school, which was founded to train workers for the class struggle.

In a spirited bit of correspondence in a current issue of "The American Mercury," Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School, in leaping to the defense of beauties in the Socialist Party, offers an illuminating clue as to some of the school's most recent "revolutionary" activities. It seems that "The Mercury" had bemoaned the alleged lack of personal charms among the young women in the Socialist movement, etc.

Here's Lee's vigorous reply:

"That 'distinguished journalist' is an old fraud. The fact is, he never poked his nose inside the Rand School. If he had, not even a plea of jaundice, strabismus, and chronic indigestion would be sufficient to excuse his failure to admire the personal charms of our girls. I know where he got his grouch."

"Being a self-conscious Tory, he once started out on what thought was a slumming expedition, happened into the 'New Leader' hall, and couldn't find a partner, because all the lassies had laddies more to their taste—and their taste is discriminating, do ye mind—so the only way he can save face for himself is to libel the faces of the Daughters of the Coming Revolution."

—S. G.

Minimum Wages.—Court decisions in recent years have stricken minimum wage laws for women and children off the statute books of Arizona, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Kansas. Such laws therefore now exist in only 11 states—California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin—out of the 16 which once had them. The Wisconsin law is now limited to children. No change in the situation occurred in 1926.